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TRUMAN REPLIES TO MacARTHUR ON FAR EAST POLICIES

Washington, May 7.

President Truman said in a speech here tonight that the United States would fall into the Soviet trap if it spread war in East Asia to the detriment of weakening its relations with its Allies in Europe. He added, "That would be a tremendous Soviet victory. We do not intend to fall into that trap. I do not propose to strip this country of its Allies in face of the Soviet danger."

His comment was in answer to a proposal of General MacArthur that the United States should "go it alone" in East Asia, if necessary, although President Truman did not mention Gen. MacArthur by name. His speech was made to a dinner of the Civil Defence Conference.

Mr. Truman said the free world can win the struggle with the Communists without fighting a third world war if it will stand together. He said that as for spreading the war in the Far East there are both military and other dangers involved. He listed some of the first but gave most emphasis to the second as follows:

ALLIES AGREE

"The Kremlin is trying and has been trying for a long time to drive a wedge between us and other free nations. It wants to see us isolated. It wants to see us feared and hated by our Allies. Our Allies agree with us in the course we are following. They do not believe we should take the initiative to widen the conflict in the Far East. If the United States were to widen the conflict we might well have to go it alone. To go it alone in Asia we may destroy the unity of free nations against aggression. Our European Allies are nearer to Russia than we are. They are in far greater danger. If we act without regard to the danger that faces them they may act without regard to the danger that we face. Go it alone brought the world to the disaster of World War II. In this way going it alone in Asia might wreck the United Nations North Atlantic treaty and the whole system of collective security we are helping to set up. That would be a tremendous Soviet victory. We do not intend to fall into that trap."

As for military reasons for his refusal to spread the war in Korea, President Truman said, "The best military advice I have been able to obtain was that the (go it alone) course of action would not lead to a

quick and easy solution of the Korean conflict. On the contrary it could very well lead to a much bigger and much longer war. Such a war would not reduce our casualties in the Far East. It would increase them enormously. Such a war would expose our troops to devastating air and submarine attacks. It would seriously endanger Japan and the Philippines. It would unite the Chinese people behind the Communist rulers.

"Furthermore, deep involvement on our part in war in China, whatever the outcome there, would have critical military consequences in Europe. There is nothing that would give the Kremlin greater satisfaction than to see our resources committed to an all-out struggle in Asia, leaving Europe exposed to Soviet armies."

ASSAULT CHECKED

President Truman noted that the Communist assault in Indo-China has been checked by the free people of that country with the French help, that in Malaya the British are holding firm against Communist disturbances and "in the Philippines, in Burma and in other places in Asia Communist-led guerrillas are being blocked. The fight against aggression in Korea has also dealt a heavy blow to the Kremlin conspiracy outside of Asia. It has brought new hope and courage to the free men in Europe and the Middle East. The struggle in Korea is a long and hard one, but it can be won—and our policy is designed to win it."

President Truman added, "The Red rulers are losing large numbers of their soldiers. As these losses increase it will become clearer and clearer to them that aggression does not pay. They can have peace when they give up their aggression and stop fighting."

"Meanwhile, the strength of all free nations is growing. The Soviet plan of world conquest is becoming more and more impossible to achieve. If we stick to our guns and continue to punish the aggressors we can end aggression in Korea and restore peace."—United Press.

HK Gift To Queen Mary



Mr. Victor K. Chung, of the Jardine Engineering Corporation, "standing in" for Mr. U Tat-chee, presents a blackwood and mother-of-pearl table to Queen Mary during her visit to the Hongkong stand at the British Industries Fair. Owing to a misunderstanding Mr. U Tat-chee was not present at the stand when the Queen Mother returned to accept the gift.

Britain Agreeable To Arms Embargo

United Nations HQ, N.Y. May 7.

Britain and France today fell in line with American plans for a 100 per cent United Nations arms embargo against Communist China.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb of Britain and M. Francis Iacoste of France, at a meeting of the UN Special Committee on sanctions against Communist China, softened in their adamant opposition to the United States' plan for a "strategic embargo" which they expressed when the 12-nation group met last week.

Mr. Ernest Gross, United States delegate to the Committee, introduced a resolution calling for an airtight embargo on shipments of arms, ammunition, implements of war, atomic energy materials, petroleum, and items useful in the production of arms, ammunition or implements of war to any areas controlled by Communist China or her North Korean partner.

Many other goods were restricted to what the Government regarded as normal supplies for civilian use in China. "It has not so far been the policy of the United Nations to impose economic sanctions against China and we have not ourselves prohibited all trade," Sir Hartley said.

"Our present practice is certainly not less restrictive than that of other countries apart from the United States." Iron and steel manufactures sent to China this year—which had apparently caused some misunderstanding—amounted to £230,000. But they were mainly tubes, pipes and fittings, tinplate, wire cable and rope, bars and rods.

The tubes, pipes and fittings were largely for repair and maintenance of the Shanghai Power Station. "We regard this export as unobjectionable," he said.

Tin plate was exported exclusively for use in packing liquid eggs for Britain.

HONGKONG CONTROLS
Sir Hartley denied that Britain had been increasing its exports to Hongkong. Nor had there been re-export from there to China.

Despite her large Chinese population and economic dependence on entrepot trade with China, Hongkong was taking steps to limit the export of materials likely to be of strategic use.

Hongkong's Trade With China Discussed In The Commons

SITUATION CLARIFIED BY BOT PRESIDENT

London, May 7.

Total exports from Hongkong to China in the first quarter of 1951 were about HK\$43,000,000 against about HK\$91,000,000 in the same period last year, it was disclosed by the President of the Board of Trade, Sir Hartley Shawcross in the House of Commons today.

Sir Hartley also stated that no petrol products, aircraft or munitions had been sent to China. Since March 31 no tyres for heavy vehicles had been licensed for export to China. Controls had also been imposed on most types of iron and steel manufacture.

Hongkong figured prominently in the Commons debate which followed Sir Hartley Shawcross's statement. One Labour MP asked if the government thought a blockade of China would mean an invasion of Hongkong. No reply was given to the question.

He then went on to urge that plans for the defence of Hongkong should be taken up with the Americans before any trade embargo was imposed.

Sir Hartley Shawcross said it was nonsense to suppose that British exports to China had been of any significance in the Korean war.

After Sir Hartley had quoted figures of British exports to China in 1950 and 1951, Mr. Winston Churchill, the leader of the Conservative Party, complained it was a pity that the Government had not sooner given a clear idea of what was going on when "the burning question" broke out last week.

Trouble and misunderstanding could have been avoided in a situation which ought to have been vigilantly watched by the Government. He said the Conservatives would study Sir Hartley's statement and demand a debate on Thursday if not satisfied.

Sir Hartley said that prohibition covered military equipment, aircraft, specialised motor vehicles, copper, zinc and their alloys. It also included many industrial goods including all machine tools.

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Determined efforts were being made to suppress smuggling, though this was difficult.

Exports of certain items, notably rubber, had increased recently, but this had led to strengthening of controls and further action was being considered.

Mr. Richard Butler (Conservative) pointed out that exports of Malayan rubber to China for the first quarter of 1951 was 46,500 tons against 77,624 tons for the whole of 1950.

Sir Hartley agreed that the increase was significant. That was why controls had been put on which cut rubber exports to China to 2,500 tons a month—much below her civilian needs.

OPPOSE SANCTIONS
Left-wing Labour Members of Parliament, who bombarded the Minister with questions, indicated that they were opposed to total trade sanctions against China.

One of them, Mr. Ian Mikardo, asked if it were true that strategic materials were going to China "from the American colony of Japan?" If so what grounds had the Americans to complain about Britain?

Sir Hartley did not answer this. But to another query on Japan he said, "I understand some goods were exported from Japan to China in exchange for essential goods such as coal, exported from China to Japan."

Another Labour Member of Parliament, Mr. Reginald Paget, got no reply when he asked if the Government thought a blockade would mean the invasion of Hongkong. He urged that plans for the defence of Hongkong should be taken with the Americans before any trade embargo was imposed.

Mr. Walter Fletcher (Conservative) asked what the Government was doing to see that other sources of supply to China, such as Ceylon, India and Indonesia, were being brought into line. These countries had openly expressed un-

willingness to co-operate, he said.

What was being done to stop export from Japan of very considerable quantities of material, including metals and metal goods?

Sir Hartley said that he could not answer for other countries. But no doubt it would be brought up at the United Nations.

FOOD SUPPLIES
Answering another question he said that main imports from China this year were liquid eggs in tins. There were also four tons of tungsten, and considerable food supplies for Hongkong.

"We cannot disregard the fact that Hongkong depends for her food on the Chinese mainland."

Mr. Arthur Harvey, (Conservative) alleged that a considerable quantity of war material and equipment—reached China from Hongkong by way of the Portuguese colony of Macao, thus sidetracking regulations.

Sir Hartley said that the Government had no control of goods discharged on a through bill of lading. There was a certain amount of transshipping from big ships to smaller ships in the port of Hongkong. But that did not come within the export trade of the Colony.

Mr. Harvey drew no reply when he added that merchants of Macao bought goods in Hongkong and shipped them to Macao and then over the borders into China.—Reuter.

Children Join In Strike

Capetown, May 7.

Thousands of non-European, including about 3,000 school children, went on a one-day political strike today as a protest against the South African Government's coloured voter policy.

Clothing, footwear, printing, dry cleaning and other firms were affected and at least two big firms had to close for the day because of the number of absentees.

Most Indian shops and some restaurants were closed.

The committee which organised the strike had 21 cars patrolling the city to prevent possible incidents and report on the strike. But no incidents were reported.—Reuter.

London Protests To Peking

London, May 7.

Britain has protested to the Peking Government at what she considers "unwarranted action" by local Chinese against the British Consul at Nanking last month.

Mr. Kenneth Younger, Minister of State, told the House of Commons that the Consul, Mr. Percival North, was compelled by the local Chinese to apologise for intervening on behalf of the Mother Superior of a Catholic orphanage, a British subject, on April 21.

"This action on the part of the local Chinese authorities was quite unwarranted," he said.

Under instructions, the British Charge d'Affaires at Peking had protested to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In a written reply as to whether the Government had received any official communication from the Chinese Communist Government regarding their intention to requisition all property in China of the British-owned Asiatic Petroleum Company, Mr. Younger said "No".—Reuter.

Frontier Quiet

Israel-Syrian Frontier, May 7.

It was "all quiet on the Northern frontier" today following this morning's reports of attacks from Syrian territory on the Elings settlement on the Eastern shore of Lake Tiberias. No casualties have been reported.—Associated Press.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Figures Disprove MacArthur

GENERAL MacArthur's opinions about Hongkong's trade with Communist China which he advanced before the Joint Congressional Investigating Committee last week, normally, would be unimportant. His generalised treatment of what is supposed to be a key point in the issues between Western Democracy and Communist aggression in the Far East is sufficient to condemn the testimony as merely an effort to bolster up MacArthur's theme that his views on how the military and political conflict in Korea should be resolved are right, and all others wrong. As we have observed, ordinarily his views could be dismissed with some tolerance. But it happens that General MacArthur is receiving a world-wide press at this time; that a lot of people are hanging on his words with bated breath and are in an emotional and mental state to accept everything he has to say as being sacrosanct and irrefutable. Herein lies the danger. Gullibility begets loss of perspective and creates distortion. Thus, when General MacArthur talks about the "constant flow of strategic materials from Hongkong to Communist China," he strives to build up (and in the US apparently with some success) the vision of this Colony freely supplying Red China with most of the materials essential to her current war effort. This is ludicrous: firstly because Hongkong has itself been cut off from the main source of most strategic materials in consequence of the United States embargo; secondly because we are operating our own re-export restrictions. Moreover they are effective, as can quickly be seen by turning from the generalised to the particular. We quote the following comparative figures to show how Hongkong is restricting its dealings with the China mainland in

commodities which can be classified as strategic. In December last we exported to China 91,000 piculs of scrap iron and steel; in March of this year the total was 76,000 piculs. Exports of unrefined copper and scrap in December were 395 piculs, and in March 68 piculs. Copper and alloys fell from 4,546 piculs in December to 616 piculs two months ago. Cement decreased from 144,000 piculs to 16,000; caustic soda from 10,000 piculs to 1,700; rubber tyres from 12,000 to 7,600 and gunny bags from 1,200,000 pieces to 400,000. This demonstrates that General MacArthur's "constant flow" has, in fact, become a mere trickle which could not begin to help the Communists' war effort. Unquestionably attempts are being made to develop a smuggling trade in restricted and prohibited commodities and materials, but there have been sufficient apprehensions and confiscations to justify the claim that the vigilance of the Hongkong authorities is far more effective than the smugglers' operations. We do not pretend that our system is immaculate, any more than can the Japanese, under SCAP authority, claim that their trading with the China mainland is beyond reproach. But we are making a genuine and effective contribution towards depriving the Chinese Communists of substantial quantities of strategic materials by restrictions and prohibitions voluntarily imposed, and for this we deserve, not misrepresentation by ill-informed chattering, but appreciation by responsible public opinion—especially in the United States. General MacArthur is hardly the person to guide and mould that opinion regarding trading, or any other relations, between Hongkong and the Chinese Communists.

LESS THAN HALF
Sir Gladwyn told the Committee that none of these goods was going to China or even to Hongkong, adding that exports from Hongkong had been less than half their 1950 total during this year.

M. Iacoste, who also was understood to have objected originally to a strategic embargo, said today that he would submit it to his government and that it "might well receive sympathetic consideration" in Paris.

Veteran UN observers believed this presaged an 11-0 vote in favour of the US resolution next week, with Egypt abstaining. The US delegation refused to release the full text of its resolution on the grounds that the meeting was a secret session. It was so secret, in fact, that when newsmen approached one delegate following the meeting, Sir Gladwyn, passed—(Continued On Page 10, Col. 8)

Russia's Japan Peace Proposals

Moscow, May 7.

Russia proposed on Monday a conference of Foreign Ministers, including Communist China, to be called for June or July to draft a Japanese peace treaty.

The Russian proposal suggested that the peace treaty be written with collaboration of all nations whose armed forces participated in the war against Japan.

Charging that the United States contemplates indefinite occupation of Japan, the Soviet government said the United States already was using the country illegally for purposes of armament intervention against Korea. The Soviet statement proposed that the Foreign Ministers convene to prepare a peace treaty which should be drafted with the aim of demilitarising and democratising Japan. It would also minimise the Japanese economy and support admission of Japan to the United Nations.—United Press.

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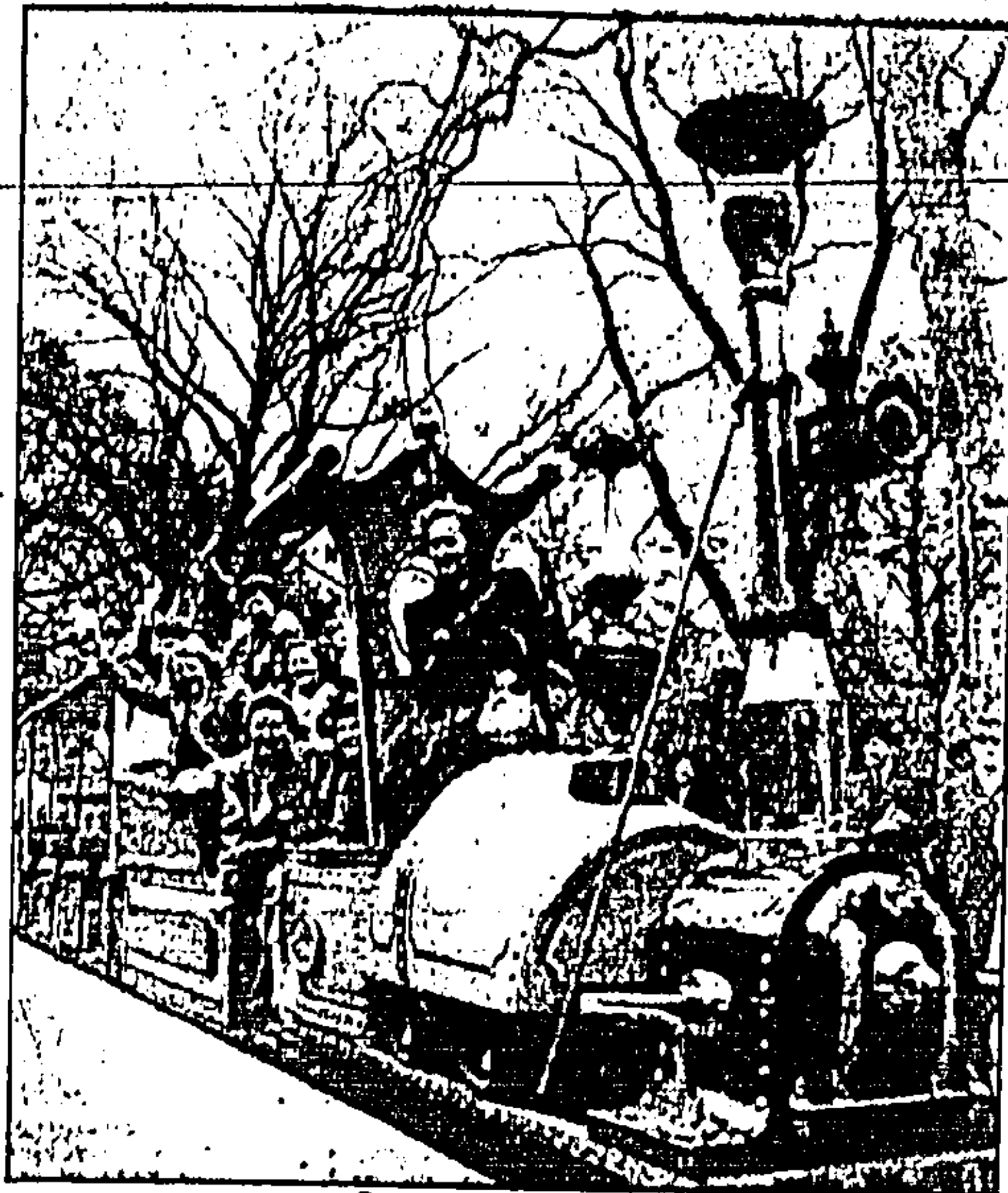
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On A Ride In "Nellie"



Some of the information staff of the Festival Gardens at Battersea, get acquainted with "Nellie" at Oyster Creek station. "Nellie" is one of the miniature railways.—Central Press.

Bolivia Facing Crisis

Buenos Aires, May 7. An exile, Dr Victor Paz Estensoro, was today running strongly in the lead in Bolivia's Presidential elections — bringing a threat of a national crisis to the country, according to political observers here. His supporters of the "Nationalist Revolutionary Movement" might, it was thought, be prepared to use force to secure his return to Bolivia from Buenos Aires. Yesterday's poll was to elect a President, 56 Deputies and nine Senators. The latest figures showed that Dr Paz Estensoro had 33,434 votes, nearly 13,000 more than his runner-up, Senor Gabriel Gonzalez, the candidate of the Government Coalition of Social Democrats and Republican Socialists. There are six rival candidates. Dr Paz Estensoro said here that he had received a report from his Nationalist Revolutionary Movement in La Paz to the effect that he and his party had won a "total victory" at the polls. He fled from Bolivia in July, 1946, when the populace rose against the Government and hanged President Guabiberto Villarroel from a lamp-post outside the Government Palace. Despite the tension created by this situation, yesterday's elections passed off in relative calm except in Santa Cruz, where six people were killed in an affray outside a polling booth.—Reuter.

Eden Calls For Anglo-American Meeting

London, May 7. Mr Anthony Eden, deputy leader of the Conservative Opposition, called in a speech here today for an immediate meeting of British and American statesmen to thrash out misunderstandings. Addressing youths from 15 nations at the third World Forum of Youth, Mr Eden said: "Personally I have a feeling that such a meeting could be useful now. Both in Britain and America there is too much misunderstanding of each other's purpose and each other's point of view."—Reuter.

PERSIAN NOTE TO BRITAIN

Teheran, May 7. Dr Mohammed Mossadeq, Persia's new Prime Minister, has sent a message to his Ambassador in London, Ali Soheili, for the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Herbert Morrison, it was disclosed here today. "What it said was not immediately revealed, but it followed yesterday's reports from usually well-informed sources here that Dr Mossadeq's Government was putting the final touches to a reply to Britain's note on oil nationalisation. The British note, which the British Ambassador to Persia, Sir Francis Shepherd, read to the Persian Prime Minister during an interview on May 2, was believed to be a personal message from the British Foreign Secretary. It was understood to have said that Britain was ready and willing to reopen negotiations with Persia over the oil industry. Most observers here believe that the Persian Government, having gone through all the constitutional processes necessary to make their nationalisation plan law, is now in a hesitant mood and does not know what to do next. They note that Persia's Government intermediaries had been in contact with official British sources to find out British reactions and intentions.—Reuter.

Dar-es-Salaam, May 7. One of Tanganyika's wealthiest Indians, Kapoor Singh, is now serving 12 months' hard labour for a £17 offence. He was convicted by a British magistrate in the goldfields area of illegally possessing 14 oz. of raw gold.—London Express Service.

Marshall Testifies In Senate Cttee Hearings TELLS OF PLAN TO DEAL WITH RED ATTACK OUTSIDE KOREA

Washington, May 7. General George Marshall, Secretary of Defence, said today that if the Chinese Reds ever attacked United Nations forces outside Korea, there was a standing order to strike back with sea and air attacks.

General Marshall was testifying before the Senate Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees investigating the dismissal of General Douglas MacArthur.

He was confident that the United States would continue to adhere to its present position, "namely, it will oppose any settlement of the Korean conflict which would reward the aggressor in any manner whatever and it will oppose the attempt of any nation or regime to shoot its way into the United Nations".

He was referring to the two issues of Formosa and admission of the Chinese Reds to the United Nations.

Replying to General MacArthur's charge that he had overruled the Joint Chiefs on these issues, General Marshall asserted that it was the established policy of the United States to deny Formosa to Communist China and to oppose the seating of the Communist Chinese in the United Nations. "There has been no deviation from that policy whatsoever," he continued. "At no time have I entertained the opinion that there should be any deviation. These two issues were to be excluded from any armistice terms."

These two questions would undoubtedly be raised when the time came to negotiate settlement of the Korean war. He added that the United States had taken the position that it would not oppose discussion of these issues. General Marshall strongly rejected General MacArthur's contention that the Administration is accomplishing nothing in Korea but a "bloody stalemate". He said: "Our efforts have succeeded in thwarting the aggressor in Korea and in stemming the tide of aggression in Southeast Asia and elsewhere throughout the world. Our efforts in Korea have given us some sorely-needed time and impetus to accelerate building of our defences and those of our allies against the threatened onslaught of Soviet imperialism."

WISEST COURSE

He too was conscious of the tragedy of death on the battlefield, but he cited the "hard decisions" of those responsible for overall strategy to make decisions on the basis of the wisest course to follow for ultimate results. He praised American fighting men in Korea as magnificent. General Marshall disclosed that on Dec. 7 or 8 he recommended the adoption of the Joint Chiefs of Staff proposal permitting "hot pursuit" by United States planes, meaning they could follow Communist planes and try to destroy them for a stated distance over the Yalu River into Manchuria. President Truman and the Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, concurred in this recommendation, but the 13 nations involved in the fighting "voted solidly against it, so for the time being we had to drop that."

The Joint Chiefs did not propose bombing of Chinese bases in Manchuria as urged by General MacArthur, but just "hot pursuit" over the border of Red planes fleeing to sanctuary after striking blows in Korea. "The next seven pages of transcript were deleted for security reasons—the longest portion of the hearings to be censored to date by Admiral Arthur Davis, censor appointed by the Defence Department.)"

General Marshall supported his case with many highly secret documents. He told the Senators that General MacArthur, in a message to the

Joint Chiefs had taken it up with the National Security Council, the top Government foreign and military planning board, and it was one of the items to be put into effect if the United Nations forces were driven out of Korea. Consideration of this step, he said, occurred in connection with the Jan. 12 recommendations to which MacArthur had referred. Those recommendations, he added, included 16 courses of action of which MacArthur last week read four.

JCS VETO

General Marshall testified that the Joint Chiefs themselves vetoed General MacArthur's January proposals for carrying the Korean war into Communist China. MacArthur's proposals were "blockade the coast of China, destroy through naval gunfire and air bombardment China's industrial capacity to wage war, secure appropriate reinforcements from the Nationalist garrison on Formosa, relax existing restrictions upon the Formosa garrison for diversionary action against vulnerable areas of China's mainland."

General Marshall testified that General MacArthur had said it would be necessary to contract the United Nations into a Pusan beachhead for final evacuation unless these proposals were adopted and in the absence of reinforcements.

"On Jan. 9 the Joint Chiefs of Staff, with the approval of the Secretary of Defence and the President, informed MacArthur that the retaliatory measures suggested by him could not be permitted."

He added that MacArthur was instructed "to defend in successive positions, inflicting maximum damage to hostile forces in Korea, subject to primary consideration of the safety of his troops and his basic mission of protecting Japan."

"Should it become evident in his judgment that evacuation was essential to avoid severe losses of men and material, he was at that time to withdraw from Korea to Japan."

If the Chinese Reds ever attacked the United Nations forces outside Korea, there was a standing order to strike back with sea and air attacks. "Partitions had been made for imposing a naval blockade if conditions should warrant it and in the meantime bombing of military targets in Korea had continued and a training and arms aid programme had been put into effect for Chiang Kai-shek's Formosan troops."

KEPT TROOPS

In response to questions, General Marshall testified: "In July, MacArthur advised against acceptance of an offer of 300,000 Chinese Nationalist troops because of their ineffectiveness and lack of logistic support. That is when it first came up. In late November, MacArthur recommended that the 8th Army be reinforced as rapidly as possible with 30,000 to 40,000 Chinese Nationalist forces from Formosa. It was his view that this number of Chinese Nationalist troops were sufficiently well-trained and equipped to be committed to war and that the Korean war had sufficiently drained the Chinese Communists' potential to negate the possibility of early invasion of Formosa, that since the Chinese Communists had already

intervened no widening of hostilities by the Chinese Communists would result and that needs for reinforcements in Korea and the inability to obtain them from elsewhere justified the use of Chinese Nationalist troops."

Asked by Senator Russell how the United States should seek to carry out the original United Nations directive to clear and unite Korea, General Marshall said: "I should say, if the Chinese Communists continue in force in North Korea with the potential of additional reinforcements that might be made available and with a situation where we visualize no considerable reinforcement of the United Nations Army, that they could not be driven out of North Korea and I have my own doubts whether the actions recommended by MacArthur would bring the conflict to a victorious end. I am afraid in my own opinion it might result in a great increase in casualties without a decisive finish."

"They have had tremendous losses. We talk of their very large forces, but when you take the percentage of losses that they have suffered they are tremendous. Now the question is how long can they last unless they are assisted by the Soviet Government? If they renew the attack and they meet the same result that came from their attack of the last two weeks, we will have almost destroyed again or ruined the fighting power of some, I think it is three or four divisions. They cannot continue without wrecking themselves because they have trouble in China themselves and there is the threat against Indo-China. That, I am quite certain, has been decidedly delayed by the effect of what is going on in Korea and the same thing applies to any threats to Thailand."

General Marshall revealed that President Truman had advanced General MacArthur's dismissal by some hours because of his intentions had leaked out.

PEACE CHANCES KILLED

General Marshall said General MacArthur's March 24 truce offer to the Chinese Communists killed whatever chance there may have been at that time to negotiate settlement of the Korean conflict. It forced abandonment of discussions with the 13 United Nations allies on a proposed Presidential statement concerning possible peace negotiations.

"I have always felt that MacArthur, because of his distance from here and because of preoccupation, naturally, with the operations that were going on in Korea as well as his responsibilities in Japan, did not fully realize the state of mind of these associates of ours, our allies, and the extraordinary difficulty we had in having them all line up with us when we had to have them before the Security Council."

Senator Russell: "What effect do you think it might have upon implementation of the North Atlantic treaty and the military and political situation in Western Europe?"

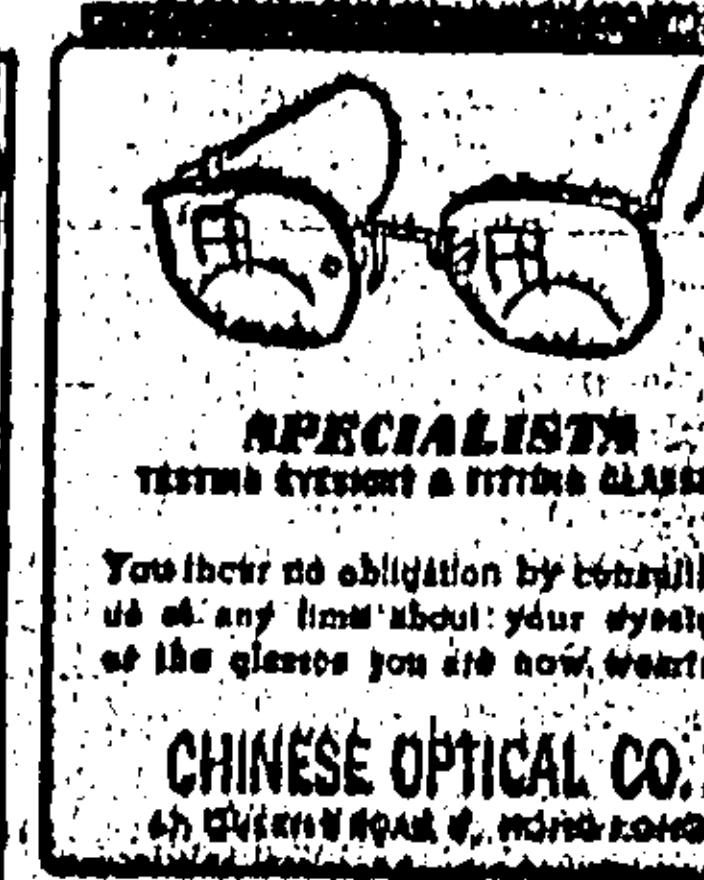
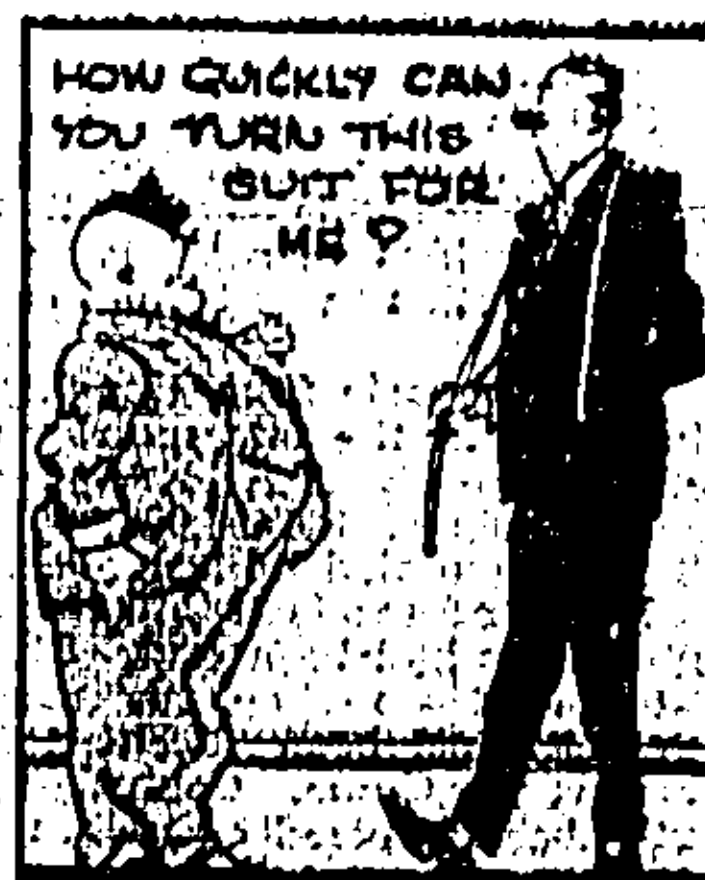
General Marshall: "As you know, we are in considerable discussion and argument with the British Government in relation to actions that ought to be taken. We still have the basis there of argument and discussion relating to Hongkong and imports into China. But we are intimately associated with them, with France and other Western European countries, in the effort to build up a defence. In Western Europe that will have some body to it, some assurance of deterrent action against possible Russian action. And all of these matters could be jeopardized very seriously. We must never forget that aspect of the matter."—United Press.

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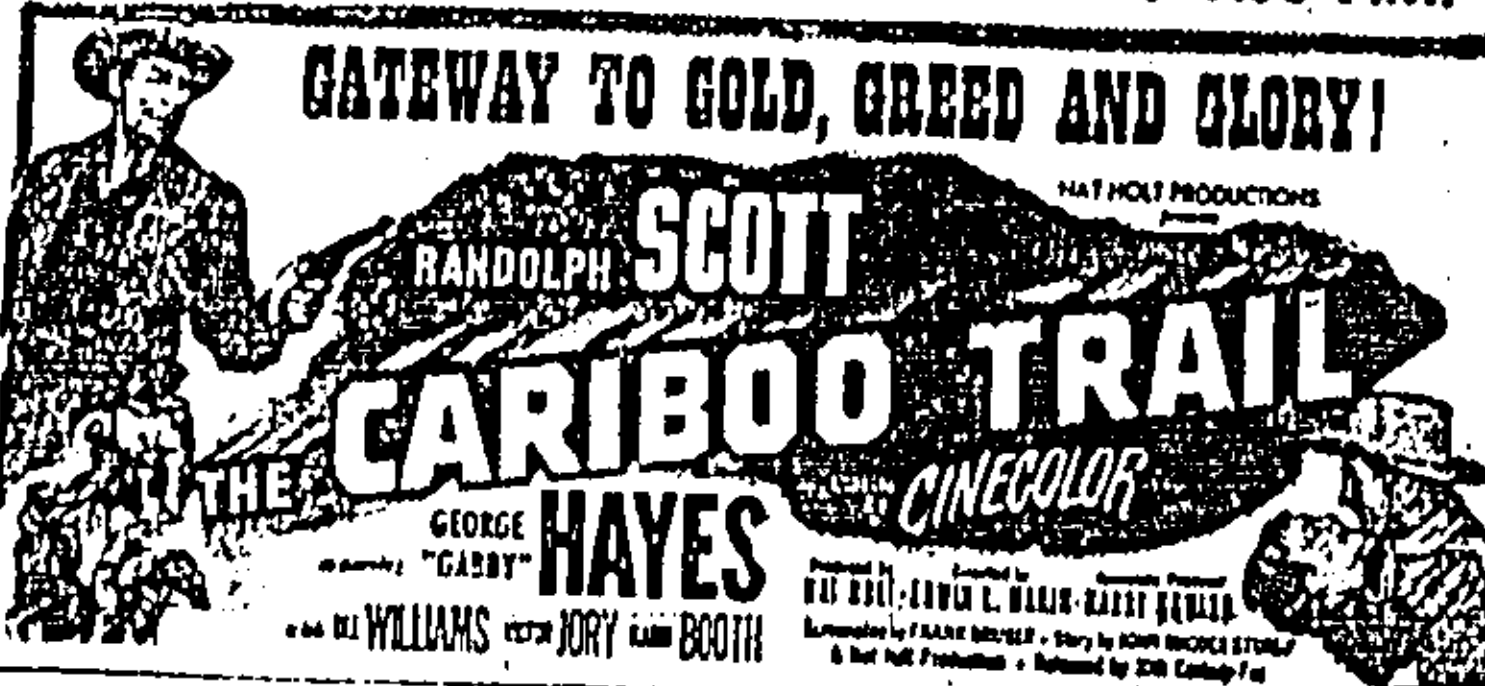
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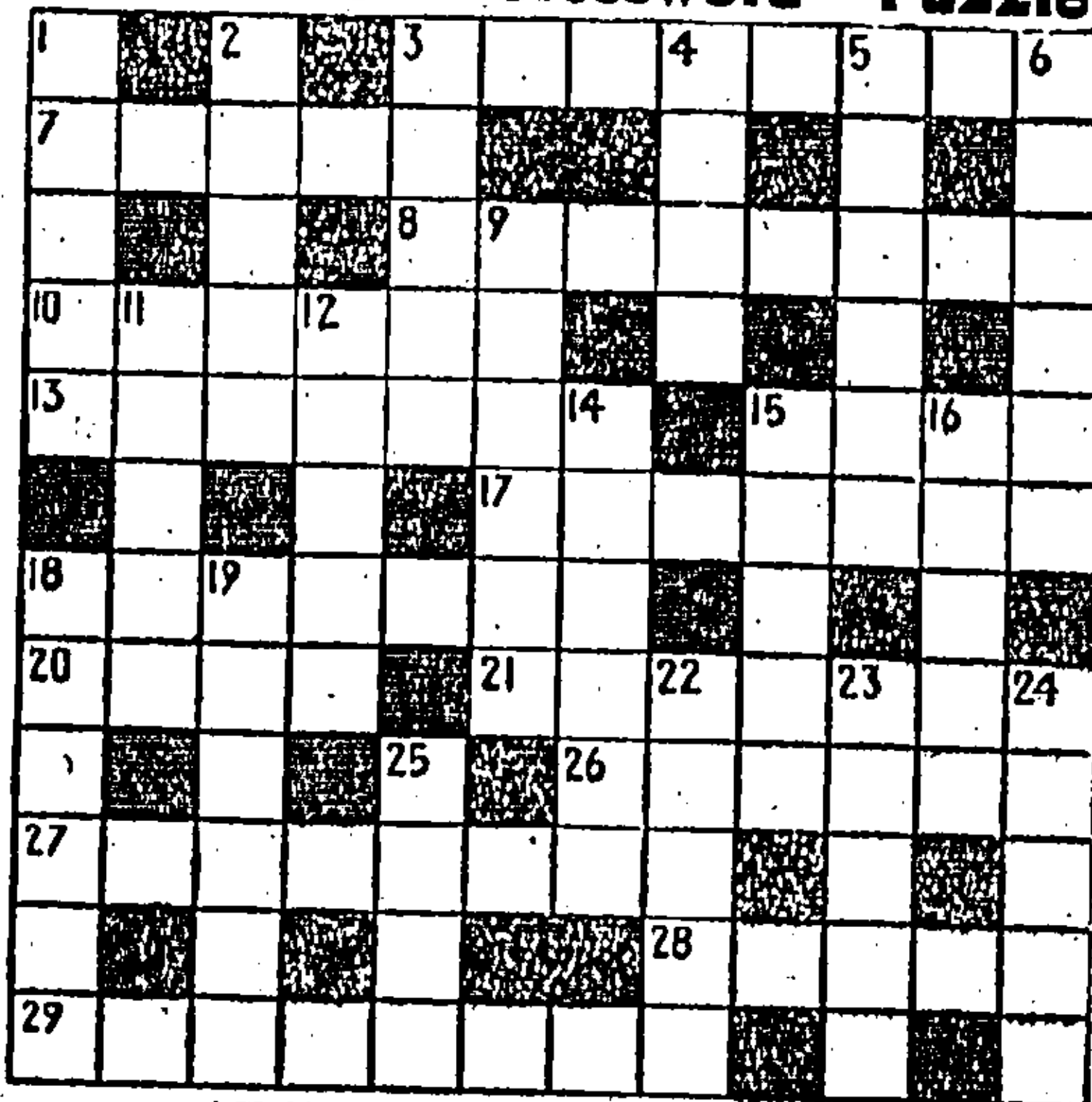


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A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Well displayed (8).
 - Offspring (6).
 - Valuer (8).
 - Apprehend (6).
 - Device for winding cable (7).
 - Takes food (4).
 - Annoys (7).
 - Mean (7).
 - Tide (4).
 - Circulating (7).
 - Not so great (6).
 - Number (8).
 - Prevalent (5).
 - Renown (8).
- DOWN**
- Shrub (5).
 - Take without right (5).
 - Banquet (5).
 - Fastened (4).
 - Save (6).
 - Constraint (6).
 - Important article of commerce (6).
 - Extent (5).
 - Exclude in law (5).
 - Part of a compass (9).
 - Bearing (6).
 - Libble (5).
 - Part of the foot (8).
 - Aboriginal (6).
 - Stupid (6).
 - Eyeb (6).
 - Fruit (6).
 - Printing instruction (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD — Across: 1. Legend, 5. Means, 8. Trial, 9. Divine, 10. Gladly, 11. Aspire, 12. Idle, 13. Cider, 16. Sedate, 18. Petrol, 20. Scene, 22. Epic, 23. Legal, 25. Strip, 26. Tiring, 27. Slick, 28. Bruin, 29. Defiant. Down: 1. Lodgings, 2. Envelope, 3. Enna, 4. Drawer, 5. Mags, 6. Elch, 7. Nudge, 14. Deflate, 15. Revenge, 16. Slick, 17. Dashed, 19. Enrich, 21. Cater, 24. Like.

SOCIAL DEMOCRAT VICTORY IN SAXONY POLLING

But Neo-Nazis' "Goebbels" Steals The Limelight

Frankfurt, May 7. The Social Democrats have won the Lower Saxony State elections—but the neo-Nazi Socialist Reichs Party has stolen the limelight.

Its Goebbels-type deputy Fuehrer, Ernst Otto Remer, triumphed yesterday when he rallied nearly 370,000 German voters to send 16 of the party to the Parliament, almost on the sixth anniversary of the end of the second World War.

The Social Democrats, who had 65 of the 149 seats in the old Parliament, are again the largest party with 64 out of 158 seats in the new. The Communists retained only two of the eight

seats they had in the previous House.

The Lower Saxon Union, a coalition of Chancellor Adenauer's Christian Democrats and the rightwing German Party, have 34 seats, against the 57 they commanded together in the old House.

The Bloc of Refugees, competing in the elections for the first time, gained 22 places. The Free Democrats won 12 seats compared with 13 and the Centre Party won four against six.

The rightwing German Reichs Party (separate from the Socialist Reichs Party) will send three members, and the German Social Party one to the new Parliament.

Political observers attribute the success of the neo-Nazi Socialist Reichs Party as an important factor in German politics in this, its first post-war electoral bid, to 39-year-old Remer, who helped to crush the officers' plot against Hitler in 1944.

Remer, who rapidly rose to the rank of Major-General in World War II, worked as a bricklayer in Varel, Oldenburg, in North Germany, after the war. But he soon joined hands with Fritz Doris, a refugee from the Sudetenland, who was building up a Nazi-like organisation almost unnoticed.

Doris is at present the leader of the Socialist Reichs Party. Speaking under banners bearing a huge Imperial German eagle, with the letters "S.R.P." above, Remer's speeches remind his audierces of Goebbels. Women have been seen weeping as Remer defends the honour of German soldiers and blasts at "traitors" those who sought to overthrow Hitler during the critical stage of the war in 1944.

Here are some of the things which Remer preaches: "We shall never agree to a remilitarisation that helps others. We do not want to be the cannon fodder for the Americans. We shall save our strength for the day when we shall be able to free ourselves from Eastern and Western rule."

"We are nothing. The Fatherland is everything. We shall take over from Nazism all that was good. The Americans are always choosing the wrong allies."—Reuter.

RAF Training Exercises

A Royal Canadian Air Force Maritime Squadron will fly to England at the end of this month for five weeks' anti-submarine training exercise with the Royal Air Force.

The visit will coincide with major naval exercises in which the Coastal Command are participating.—Reuter.

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PRINCESS GOES TO CHURCH



Princess Elizabeth making her first public engagement in London since returning from Italy, arriving at the Festival church, St. John's, in Waterloo-road, which has just been refurbished after war damage. — Central Press.

U.S. Stand On Japan Unchanged

Washington, May 7. High American officials said tonight that the United States would reject the suggestion of the Soviet Union that the Japanese peace treaty be written by the Big Four Foreign Ministers, including Red China.

Mr. John Foster Dulles, President Truman's special treaty representative, had not yet read the full 11 pages of the Soviet note but he observed that the basic premise was unacceptable. The U.S. position, which will be communicated to Moscow, is that the American stand remains unchanged and the United States insists that all nations who were at war with Japan must have a voice in the treaty.

The United States refuses to recognise that the Soviet suggestion that nations outside the Big Four—to which Russia refuses to admit France—might be allowed some "collaboration" on the treaty is sufficient. The United States note which is being prepared for Moscow will insist again upon equal participation of all nations which had any part in the war against Japan.—United Press.

LUNA PARK
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Pakistan Note On Kashmir

Lake Success, May 7. Security Council diplomats are considering today what action should be taken on the letter sent to the Council last week by Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, the Pakistan Foreign Minister, in which he protested against the plans for electing a Constituent Assembly in Kashmir.

It has not yet been decided whether a special meeting of the Council should be convened to consider this complaint. The Pakistan Foreign Minister had asked that it be given urgent consideration.—Reuter.

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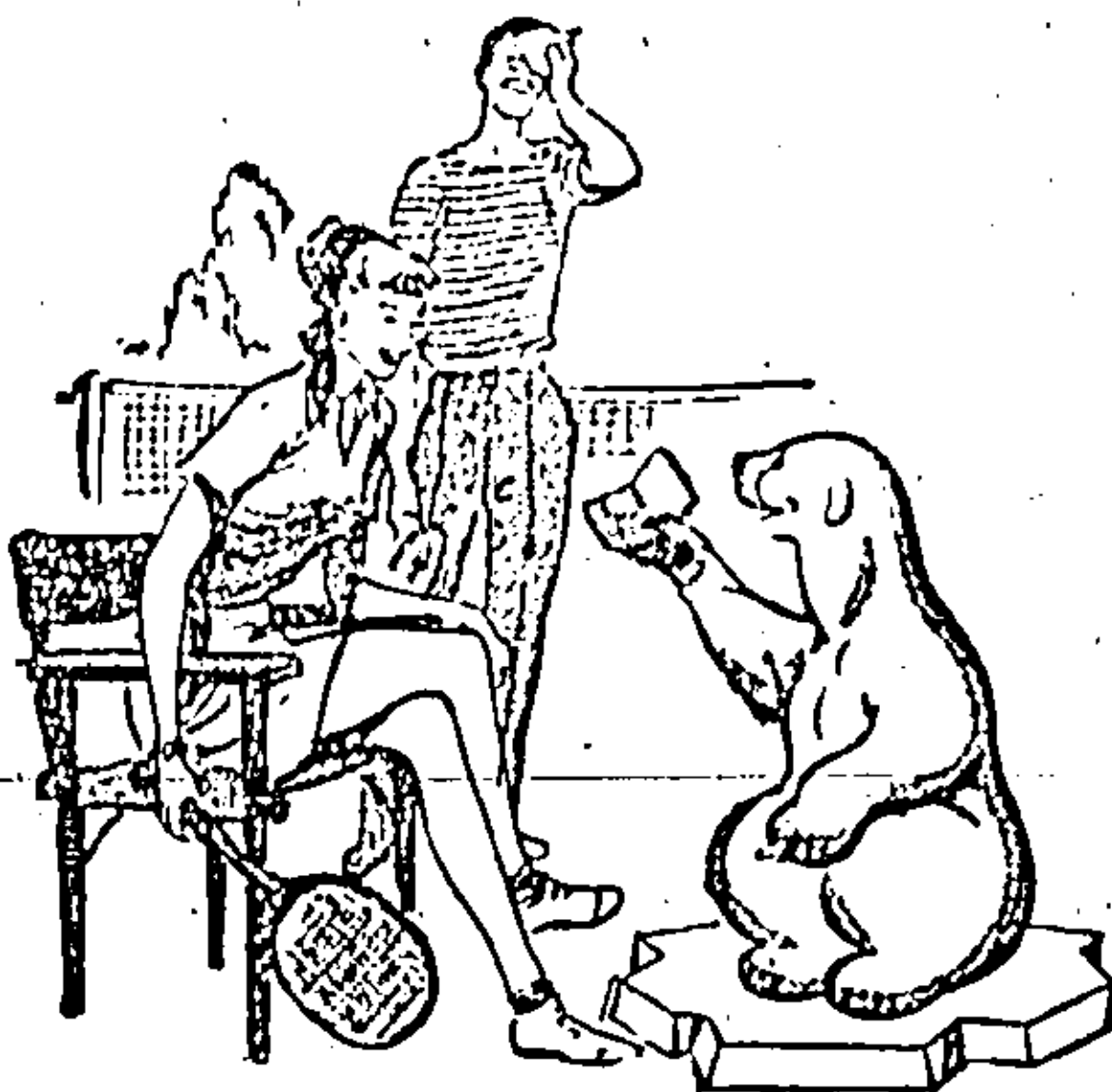
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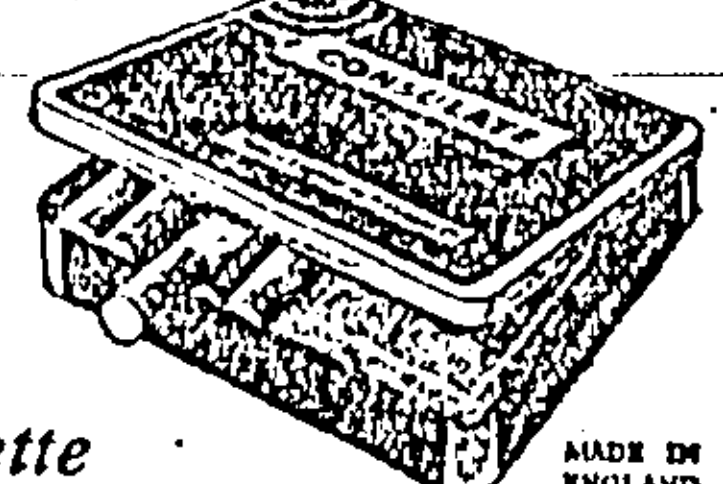


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After a photograph shows Consulate's tip the reason for its extra absorbency.

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SILENT RESISTANCE IN THE SOVIET UNION

By Sir Robert Bruce Lockhart

IS there discontent in the Soviet Union? Does the Communist regime, an avowed dictatorship, hold power by force against the will of the majority? If so, how strong and how large is the opposition?

These questions are not easy to answer. The Soviet Government has never been eager to reveal its paradise to foreign eyes. It spends large sums of money to prevent news from the outside world reaching its own people, and inside Russia itself freedom of movement is severely restricted both for the foreigner and for the ordinary worker.

Though numerous books have been written on the Soviet Union, they suffer from two defects. Those written by Russians come under the category of special pleading and, whether they are for or against the regime, are rightly regarded as suspect. Foreign commentators—and they include brilliant intellectuals like Bertrand Russell and Andre Gide—are at a disadvantage in that their visits to the Soviet Union have been short and their range of vision has been curtailed. Few, if any, have seen the working of the regime from the inside.

Most Valuable

THERE remains another source of information, and it is the most valuable: the testimony of foreign Communists who were received with high honour in Moscow, worked for the Government or in the Comintern, spent many years in the Soviet Union, suffered imprisonment for deviation, and were finally expelled from the country or escaped with the help of friendly Russians.

In this category there are now four books, not yet avail-

able in English, but published in France during the last year. The titles indicate the nature of the contents: "In the Land of the Disconcerting Lie" and "Siberia, Land of Exile and Industrialisation" by Anton Ciliga, "I Lost My Faith in Moscow" by Enrique Castro Delgado, and "Life and Death in the USSR" by Valentin Gonzalez, better known as "El Camapesino," the Communist general of the Spanish civil war.

Let us take first the account of Anton Ciliga, who was in the Soviet Union from 1926 to 1935. His first book, "The Land of the Disconcerting Lie," was published in France in 1938, was confiscated by the Germans in 1940, and reprinted in 1950. His second volume on his Siberian experiences was published in 1950.

A Croat born in Istria, he joined the Croat Communist Party in 1918, and by 1923 was a member of the Politburo. Expelled from Yugoslavia, he went to Moscow in 1928 and was at once admitted to the Soviet Communist Party. Disillusionment began early. He had to give up his passport at once. He also found that even to ask for an explanation was to label himself a "bourgeois" and a "deviationist."

Very soon one of his Soviet Communist friends gave him the advice, that most foreign Communists in the Soviet Union find so hard to follow: "Keep your mouth shut. Remember that here you are less than nothing until you become a member of the central committee."

Nevertheless, he made some progress and in 1929 was hand-

ed a letter to Kirov and sent to Leningrad to teach history to the workers in the Communist university. He was given excellent living quarters and became what he calls one of the "privileged 10,000."

As a professional historian he was shocked by the constant falsification of history by the regime. New editions of books were frequent and each contradicted the preceding one. Important names were expunged; new interpretations were given to events, and not infrequently the historians themselves disappeared together with their own histories. The teaching staff swallowed the lies consciously; in Ciliga's opinion the students assimilated them unconsciously.

Six Months

AS a lecturer Ciliga lasted just over six months. Then he had the usual foreknowledge of what to expect. His friends began to avoid him and he found a man posted before his house. In May 1930, he was arrested and brought before the OGPU, after being denounced as a Trotskyist by a rival Yugoslav.

Imprisoned first in Leningrad, where his companions were discontented workers, sailors, Communists of the anti-Stalin faction, black market operators and priests, he was later sentenced to three years' imprisonment in Verkhnij Uralsk. When his sentence expired, he applied for permission to return to Yugoslavia, and was given a further period of two years' exile in Siberia.

At the end of it he was allowed to leave the Soviet Union. His books, filled with details of prison life and slave labour, are valuable documents. He sees Stalin not only as a reactionary who has betrayed the revolution but also as the creator of a neo-imperialism based on Soviet and Asiatic nationalism and on hatred of the West.

He divides the Soviet Union into two sharply contrasted classes: a small and highly privileged bureaucracy and the suffering, underpaid and overworked masses who hate the regime. The formidable programme of industrialisation which the Soviet Government has carried out is imperialist and nationalist in design. The people—the workers and the "kakhozniki"—are neglected. He has no faith in the replacement of the present regime by a government of generals or any group more to the Right than Stalin. It is from the masses that he awaits the final overthrow, though he does not expect it in the near future. He remains very much to the Left and has a warm affection for the Russian people.

Leading Part

ENRIQUE Castro Delgado is a Spaniard who joined the Spanish Communist Party in 1925, when he was 18. A member of the central committee, he played a leading part in the Spanish civil war and, after Franco's victory, was welcomed in Moscow where he became one of the Spanish representatives in the Comintern. His book, "I Lost My Faith in Moscow," is of special value for its picture of the Soviet Union during the war and its graphic description of the Comintern.

In the Comintern he worked under the tutelage of Dimitroff and Manuilsky. Here, in 1940, were assembled the foreign Communists—Thorez and Marty, Pleck and Ullbricht, Gottwald, Kausinen, the Finn, Diaz, the general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party and Dolores Ibaruri. They were of little account and vied with one another in avoiding any commitment until Manuilsky had given the Soviet line. The Comintern, in fact, was only a section of the Soviet Commissariat for Foreign Affairs.

To Castro Delgado disillusionment came as quickly as to Ciliga. Soon after his arrival his rooms were searched, and quarrels between the Spanish and Communists were unceasing. Above all, he found no socialism, no liberty, and no democracy, but only a dictatorship "under which millions of men were the slaves of a caste." One fact obsessed his mind: "The USSR was an immense concentration camp with tramways and an underground railway."

One Conclusion

HE became miserable. He had seen with his own eyes the Soviet paradise and its working class and had come to one conclusion: "If the conditions of life and work were transplanted to other countries, there would be profound and terrible social convulsions." He also wrote that, though Stalin officially announced the dissolution of the Comintern, it continued to work with little or no change. He was not alone in his disillusionment. In March 1942, Diaz, the general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, was found dead, below the window of his apartment in Tiflis.

Unable to conceal his disgust, Castro Delgado was expelled from the Comintern. He saw the end of the war in Moscow and watched with surprise old and young giving thanks to Stalin, but to God. Then, thanks partly to Dimitroff, the only Slav Communist of whom he has a good word to say, he was allowed to leave the country. General Valentin Gonzalez is a vivid personal narrative. Arriving in the Soviet Union as a hero, "El Camapesino" entered the Frunze Military Academy, and witnessed the panic when the Nazi armies were approaching Moscow in October 1941. Courageous and outspoken, he soon fell out with the Soviet Communists whom he blamed severely for their mistakes during the Spanish civil war. Then followed years of imprisonment in remote parts of the Soviet Union until, after a series of almost incredible adventures, he escaped early in 1949.

Main Reason

"El Camapesino's" experiences are unique and his conclusions lack nothing in vigour. He believes that the regime is not only hated but is fully conscious of its own vulnerability. To this consciousness he attributes the increasing severity of the measures taken to suppress even the vestiges of liberty granted during the war. He is confident that had the invading German forces behaved



WALTZING MATILDA HAS
A LONDON DATE

Rosetta sails the world in 45ft. boat

From FRANK OWEN

BUENOS AIRES.

IN a muddy, leafy creek of the River Plate a 45-foot Australian cutter, Waltzing Matilda, sailed by three young men and a girl, made ready to put to sea on the second lap of a voyage round the world.

The first stage ended safely a fortnight ago when the Waltzing Matilda dipped her flag to the Argentine capital and rolled up the River Plate after a five-month trip across the South Pacific from Sydney to Cape Horn.

"We sail now for Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco and Bermuda—before the gales break," said the skipper, Roy Davenport, tall, tough, blue-eyed ex-RAF war pilot, the cutter lay hauled up for a refit. "Then we head for New York, and after that for Bonnie Scotland and Merrie England." "Don't forget about France," said dark-eyed, dark-haired (it is a cute crew-cut) Rosetta Jean, his young wife, in bell-bottom pants.

ALL IN RAF

The other two of the crew, "the boys," skipper Roy calls them, are his younger brother Keith, and Donald Brown.

All three served in the RAF, and since the war Roy and Don have flown in civil airlines. Mrs Davenport was a hostess in Qantas Airways, flying weekly on the London-Sydney route. Keith has been a reporter in Australia and Britain, and he is keeping a lively log of his present assignment.

Waltzing Matilda is a strong, trim craft.

She was built ostensibly for ocean racing, "but I always had that old schoolboy dream that I would sail and see the world in her," said skipper Roy. "I raced her for two years between Sydney and Tasmania. Then the adventurers set forth to see the world."

It was October 29 when they left Sydney for Auckland, New Zealand. It took them 17 days, and they spent a month or more there.

44 DAYS

Then they headed for the South Pacific, and for 44 days they never saw another sail, hardly a bird, and only a whale in all that vast rolling waste of seas.

They made their landfall on the rocky coast of Chile at Golfo de Penas.

Then they sailed south towards Cape Horn, but heavy storms persuaded them to seek the route to the South Atlantic by way of the Magellan Straits.

"It was dirty enough in there," said Don Brown. "We would motor at nightfall, and all would be peaceful and calm. Then suddenly the winds they call 'williwaws' rose like a squall and blew at 50 miles an hour down those steep funnel-like channels."

The adventurers plan to sail up London River in September. I hope we get the flags out.

(London Express Service)

PERSONALITY

CHAPMAN PINCHER makes REPORT No. 2

It matters a lot whether you're tall and thin or short and fat

THE build of your body—its proportions rather than its overall size—is a pointer to your personality.

Medical tests involving hundreds of men and women have revealed that differences in build are only the outward signs of more radical internal differences, usually reflected in temperament and habit.

Doctors now claim that most people can be classed in three body-build categories—the Athletic, Asthenic, and Pyknic groups.

The chart lists the main differences between these groups in physique, personality, health, and habits. (The Athletic features are not listed because they tend to be midway between the two vastly more populous extremes.)

All the moderately proportioned people with well-developed muscles and fairly heavy limbs form the Athletic group. The lean folk with smallish, stringy muscles are the Asthenics. The Pyknics are stocky and sturdy.

On record...

CASE records show that slim people tend to be self-conscious, reserved, hard-working, and persistent. They take life and their jobs seriously. Stocky types usually like to take life easy, enjoy parties, are more open-hearted and open-handed.

The scientists who listed these features do NOT claim that they all apply to every person—or of slender or sturdy build. We can all think of some exceptions.

But the medical evidence of an hereditary tie-up between body-build and personality is indisputable. It seems that the main ingredients which make up personality are somehow linked with the inherited factors that determine physique.

Slim folk tend to be strongly charged with assertiveness, persistence, and stability. Stocky types seem to be more strongly charged with sensitivity and spontaneity—the ingredient which makes them cheerful.

There are sound scientific reasons why there should be close connections between physical and temperamental features.

Both body-build and temperament are controlled to a great extent by the glands. Thus people with over-active thyroid glands are thin because they burn up fat so quickly. For the same reason they have much energy, are always on the go. An individual may, therefore, have an Asthenic body-build and a restless, ambitious personality simply because he has inherited an over-active thyroid gland.

The opposing mental outlooks of the two extreme types seem to be due to inherited differences in brain structure. There is overwhelming evidence of an hereditary tie-up between stocky build and moodiness. Pyknic types are prone to alternating periods of elation and depression.

Are you one of these two main types—or a mixture?

PERSONALITY KEY	ASTHENIC (Small, OR tall, slender)	PYKNIC (Round-bodied, stocky)
PHYSICAL	1. Long head, narrow jaws.	1. Round head, broad face square jaws, short neck.
	2. Long hands and feet.	2. Hands broad, with short thick fingers, small feet.
	3. Muscles stringy.	3. Muscles large and coarse.
	4. Loose joints.	4. Joints have small range of movements.
HEALTH	5. Digestive system short, sluggish, saucer-shaped.	5. Digestive system long, stomach oval.
	6. Small heart and lungs. Rapid blood circulation. Low blood pressure.	6. Big heart and lungs. Slow circulation. High blood pressure.
	7. Men have deep voices.	7. Men have tenor voices.
	8. Shy, sensitive, quiet, self-conscious, suspicious, taking life seriously.	8. Sociable, talkative, credulous, sympathetic, confident, easy-going, humorous, enjoys life.
LIFE	9. Conscientious, slow but accurate workers.	9. Impulsive, quick but in accurate. Careless and accident-prone.
	10. Over-ambitious but underestimate their own achievements.	10. Lack ambition and persistence. Overestimate their achievements.
	11. Dogmatic, sometimes fanatical.	11. Tolerant.
	12. Even-humoured—usually on the pessimistic side.	12. Moody, alternating between elation and depression.
HEALTH	13. Tight-lipped.	13. Generous.
	14. Specially susceptible to lung troubles, flu, fevers, and digestive troubles.	14. Specially susceptible to heart troubles, strokes, diabetes, gall bladder complaints and gout.
	15. Specially subject to mental disorder called schizophrenia (split mind). Prone to insomnia.	15. Specially subject to mental disorders of the "manic-depressive" type.
	16. Often remain unmarried.	16. Rarely remain unmarried.
LIFE	17. Often teetotal.	17. Often heavy drinkers.
	18. Succeed best in "one-man" jobs.	18. Succeed in jobs where getting on well with people is essential.

extent by the same glands. Thus people with over-active thyroid glands are thin because they burn up fat so quickly. For the same reason they have much energy, are always on the go. An individual may, therefore, have an Asthenic body-build and a restless, ambitious personality simply because he has inherited an over-active thyroid gland.

The opposing mental outlooks of the two extreme types seem to be due to inherited differences in brain structure. There is overwhelming evidence of an hereditary tie-up between stocky build and moodiness. Pyknic types are prone to alternating periods of elation and depression.

Links between body-build and organic sickness are more direct. Because slim people have much shorter digestive systems than stocky folk they do not digest food so well. So they are more prone to digestive ailments.

Stocky people, on the other hand, with highly efficient digestive systems usually eat more than they need. So they get fat, develop "hardened" arteries, giving high blood-pressure.

I must stress again that we inherit these features of personality only as tendencies which can be moulded to a great extent by environment.

(London Express Service)

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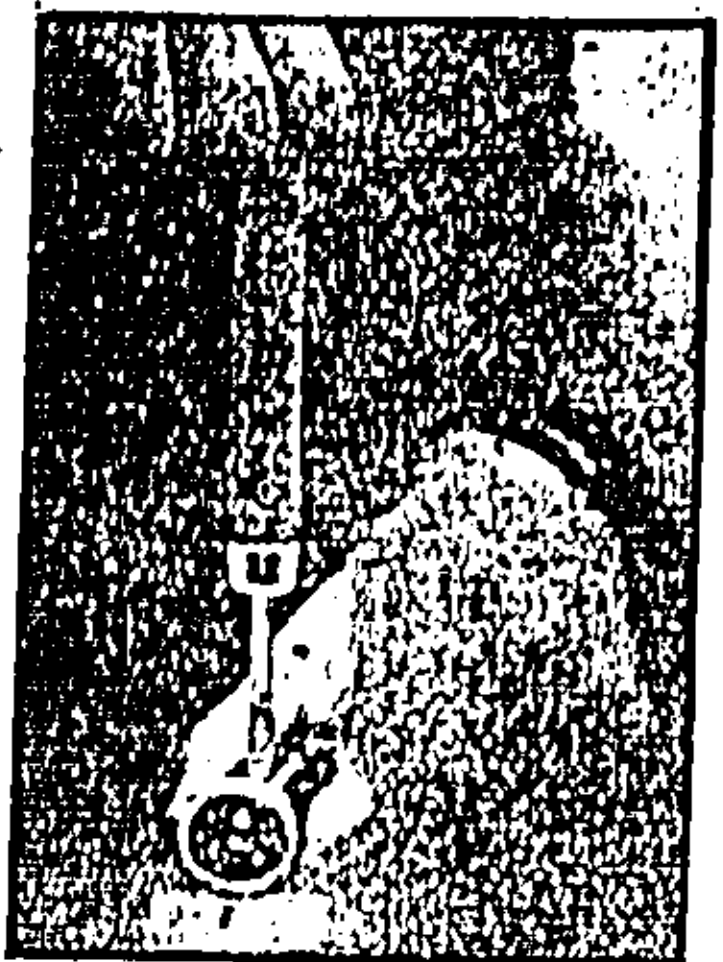


WOMANSENSE



Today's Gadget

Discovered by JOAN DALE



For mending fuses, or tightening loose screws in the dark, this screwdriver contains a battery which lights up as you work. 7s. 6d.

(London Express Service)

FABRIC NEWS

This year permanently pleated nylon promises to be very popular both for day and evening and dressmakers are already showing it widely in their collections. Mr. Maurice Brody of a London firm has been working on a revolutionary technique for the last two years. He has now perfected the process with nylon and is continuing his experiments with rayon and wool.

The West Cumberland Silk Mills are making "tucking" a feature of their specialities in rayon, shantung and fine wool. In fact tuckled fabrics, from pin tucks to scalloped tucks are now sufficiently well ahead in production to appear on display in the fabric department of fashion stores for the home dressmaker.

Several attractive models have been shown to buyers in a new fabric in black over a lining of blue or pink or mauve. This week, of course, needs testing like silk and full skirts look best in it.

With all this wealth of beautiful materials the role of fashion in this Festival Year should be of outstanding interest to the visitor from overseas.

Expanding Hats

BIG girls will like to know that London shows new color for hats up to 7 1/2, gloves up to 8 1/2, and shoes and stockings up to shoe size 11 1/2. Something really new for summer—expanding—glittered straw hats, which stretch three sizes without spoiling the shape.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

Shadows Heard a Funny Sound

By MAX TRELL

ONE day Knarf and Hand, the shadow-children with the turned-about names, were helping themselves to some cookies from the big red plate that always stood on the dining-room table when they heard a curious sound.

It was a curious sound, at any rate, to be coming from a plate of cookies. It sounded like a galloping horse.

They instantly pushed the cookies aside (or perhaps Knarf hastily ate them, I'm not sure which), and looked down into the plate. There, at the bottom, painted in red was a castle. It was as broad and as high and as strong-looking as any real castle should be. From the top flags were flying in the wind.

And the flags really seemed to be fluttering now!

Deep Moat

All around the castle was a deep moat, which is a sort of



The castle was built of stone.



First Aid To A Shiny Nose

PUTTING the dull finish on a shining nose becomes a part-time job for the girl who is thus afflicted. It is a thankless job, too, as she realises, when she piles the powder pad. Powder is a help for the time being. She must do more than that.

When she uses soap, she must rinse every bit of it away, first with warm water, then with cold. She must go easy on creamy cosmetics. At toilet-counters she will find tannic lotions and astringents, compounded for the purpose of clearing away the oil, contracting the pores and giving the complexion generally a more normal appearance. The powder must be of light consistency, and must not be frictioned in with the pad.

Over-Active Glands

The trouble, of course, is with the sebaceous glands that have become over-active. A certain amount of the excretions of these glands is necessary to keep the skin from drying out. They will behave better if the diet contains less fat food, so the girl with the nose that looks as if it had just been baked should cut down on butter, cream, fat meats, pastries of all kinds.

The day should start with orange or tomato juice or unsweetened lemonade. Once a day there should be a good sized serving of a green salad.

Slight Expend

Complexion packs are given in beauty shops for the purpose of doing away with excessive oil, but you can give yourself one at home, if you wish, at slight expense of time or money.

Get a few ounces of kaolin which is Fuller's earth made clean and sterilised. Mix two tablespoons with enough water to form a paste the consistency of whipped cream. Spread over a clean skin surface, including the neck, as a mask has mild bleaching qualities. Read your mystery story for half an hour, wash away with mixture, leave with a skin tonic.

GINGER PUDDING

CAN I MAKE A GINGER PUDDING WITHOUT EGG, MUM?

YES, IF YOU USE GUIT!

8 OZ. SELF-RAISING FLOUR.

1 TEASPOON GROUND GINGER.

2-4 OZ. SHREDDED SUET.

MIX TOGETHER...

3 TABLESPOONS TREACLE.

1 TEASPOON BICARBONATE OF SODA.

MIXED WITH 1/2 TEACUP TEARD WATER.

THREE PARTS FILL A GREASED PUDDING-BASIN.

TIE DOWN WITH GREASED PAPER.

STEAM 2 1/2-3 HOURS.

SERVE WITH WARMED TREACLE OR GINGER SAUCE.

MADE BY BOILING 1 DESSERTSPOON OF CHOPPED CRYSTALLISED GINGER WITH 1/2 TEACUP OF SUGAR AND 1/4 TEACUP WATER FOR 10 MIN.



Basic Dress—Make It of A Fabric to Suit Your Needs and Purse

MAKE this basic dress of more crepe, of fine chiffon, cotton, or any other soft fabric suitable to your needs and purse. The average figure needs 2 1/4 yds. for a dress.

Straighten fabric at both ends. Fold fabric in half lengthwise, with fold toward you. For shoulderline, mark centre of fabric length on fold, as at A. Straight across on selvedge mark B. (This divides front and back sections).

From B measure 12 armhole plus 1" (C). Locate CC same distance to right of A. Measure up from CC toward C 1/4 bust plus 2". From A measure on fold shoulder to waist length plus 3" (D). Measure straight up from D 1/4 bust plus 2" and mark E.

Connect C and E with straight line. Curve underarm line at C as shown. Cut in from selvedge edge to E and cut in from E toward D 4", to provide fullness over hips. Cut from C to E to make underarm seam.

For front neck opening cut in from A 1 1/2" neck. Slash along fold from A 1 1/2" neck plus 3". Cut back of dress exactly same as front except for neck.

French-neck sleeve portion, underarm and skirt. Gather lower edge of slash and draw up fullness evenly to fit upper edge, as in G. Stitch tapering seam as illustrated so that right side appears as shown.

Face centre front opening with two pieces cut out at underarm. Face back neckline and face or hem sleeves, slip-stitching edges down so no stitching shows on right side.

Put dress on. Tie cord around waist. Raise arms to allow slight blousing. Adjust fullness evenly. Mark becoming hem length. Turn and stitch hem edge. Slip-stitch to position.

If desired, marked with chalk or pencil at waistline and stitch a row or two of elastic sewing thread, to insure even adjustment of waistline fullness. Use a narrow leather or ribbon belt.

French-neck sleeve portion, underarm and skirt. Gather lower edge of slash and draw up fullness evenly to fit upper edge, as in G. Stitch tapering seam as illustrated so that right side appears as shown.

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"SHEER" LOVELINESS

THIS is the sort of costume (shown below) that is meeting favour for important summer afternoon events. The foundation is a simple, strapless sheath of cotton with a shiny finish, over which is worn an impressive stole. Of printed sheer cotton. It is white with a print in black, green and red. The stole actually forms a draped cape collar in back, and the broad panels fly loose below the belt in front.



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JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Big Squeeze Comes From Weird Hands

BY OSWALD JACOBY

WEIRD hands have a way of happening to my friend Alfred Sheinwald, perhaps in the same way that accidents always seem to happen to a certain type of person. The hand shown today is unusual because one of the opponents found himself squeezed in the trump suit. To make it even stranger, the squeeze occurred on a card led by that poor opponent's partner. West opened the queen of diamonds, and Sheinwald (playing the South hand) won with the king. He then laid down the king of spades, confirming his suspicion about the trump.

It looked as though he would have to lose two trumps and hearts, but there was still lots of light in the hand. Sheinwald led a diamond to the ace and ruffed a trump.

Declarer next ruffed a club, partly in the hope that the queen would drop and partly to increase the number of trump tricks. He then laid down the king of spades, confirming his suspicion about the trump.

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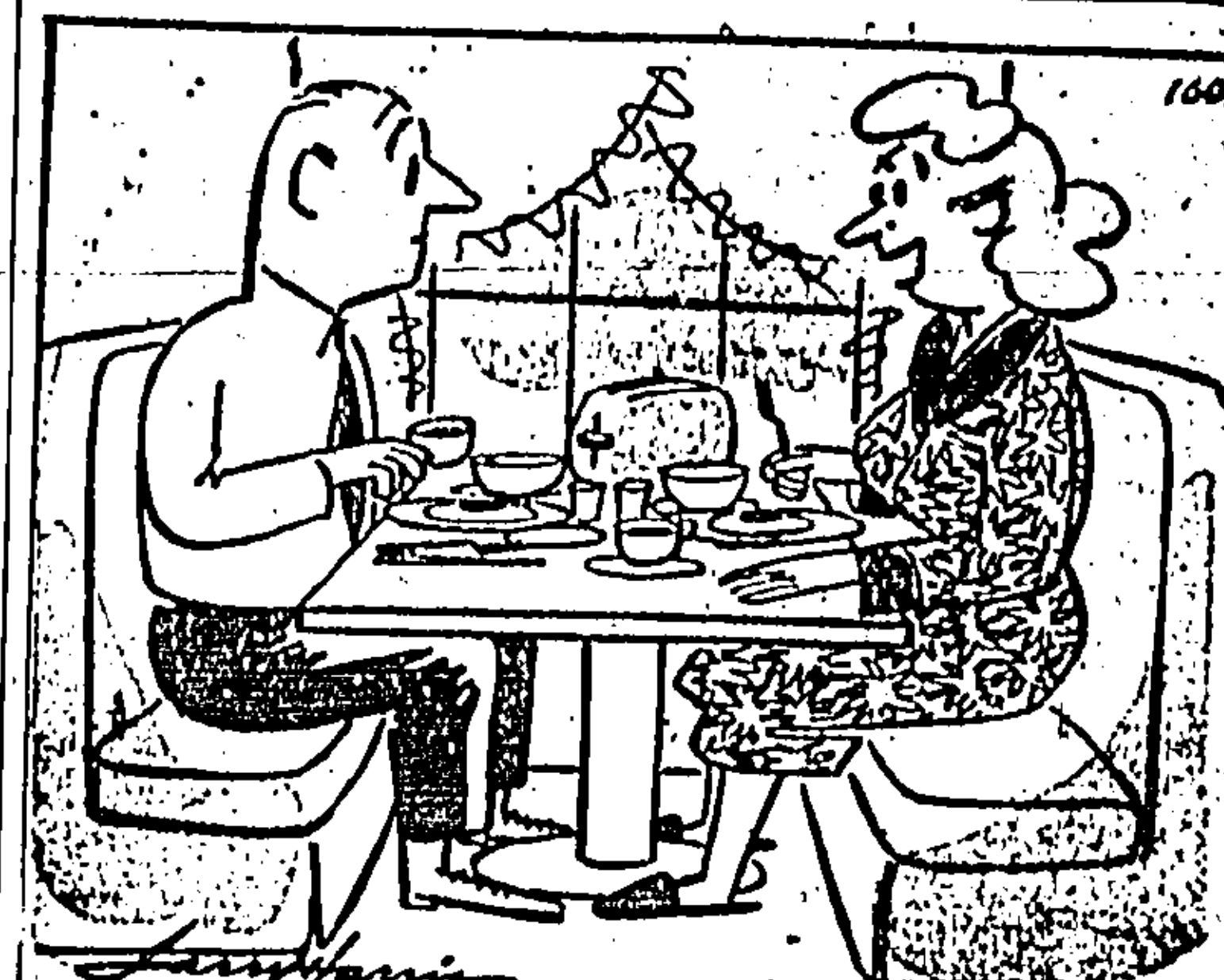
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"Dear, do you realise it's been almost a year since you gave me a birthday present?"

BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

I WAS shot through with a horror to read the other day a complaint about the attendants in a railway restaurant.

The writer hoped that the attendants will be taught in their training school "that the correct way to serve sausages is not with the fingers." The writer thought that occurs to me is that the correct way to serve a railway sausage is at the end of a forty-foot train.

However, on a luxury train I believe the attendants wear special gloves for serving this exotic delicacy. The writer thought that occurs to me is that the correct way to serve a railway sausage is at the end of a forty-foot train.

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YOUR BIRTHDAY

By STELLA

TUESDAY, MAY 8

If you are born today, you have talents which may not show themselves until the latter half of your life. There is a deeply religious and spiritual quality about you. You are often submerged under a wave of joyfulness. This may be due to a lack of self-confidence which in turn, could come from difficult encounters during your youth.

Your early years may be hard. You are a person who may get pushed into a vocation you don't like. Strike out for yourself. Do something you really want to do for your entire attitude toward life. Once you have taken the first independent step, the next is easier. Eventually you will find your proper niche in life and prosper.

You love all beautiful things. Music should be a happy avocation. Fair of you do not enter the field making and holding friends for help you in the sphere of politics, diplomacy or personal management.

Make sure you always appear your best. This applies especially to you. You should always take great care with your wardrobe and your manner should be a happy and contented one.

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21) Don't let pessimism influence you unduly. Cultivate an optimistic attitude for the next round.

GEMINI (May 22-June 21) Your actions today will be the result of your influence with friends. Be helpful to others.

CANCER (June 22-July 21) Discouraged pessimism is not the way to fight against successfully. Go into battle, fighting!

LEO (July 22-Aug. 21) If you are thoroughly practical in the sublimation of your will, success comes more easily.

VIRGO (Aug. 22-Sept. 21) One delay after another today will call upon your patience. Take things as they come.

LIBRA (Sept. 22-Oct. 21) If you have been waiting for an auspicious time to settle an old argument, then this is the day.

SCORPIO (Oct. 22-Nov. 21) A setback in plans today is likely to prove only temporary. Get ready for the next round.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22-Dec. 21) Keep your wits open for emergencies. Then, when you arrive today, you can handle it.

AN OLD friend may bring you a piece of unexpected news. Be alert to the possibilities.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 22-Feb. 19) Got neglected correspondence in the schedule today. Write to an old friend.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20) If some relative becomes too demanding, this is the time to be firm and tactfully say "no".

ARIES (Mar. 21-Apr. 20) Renewing your interest in the occult may have a beneficial effect upon your future plans.

CHESS PROBLEM

By M. WROBEL

Black, 13 pieces.

White, 13 pieces. White to play; mate in two.

Solution: 1. Qxg7, 2. Qxg7.

Problem: 1. Qxg7, 2. Qxg7.

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BARBS

By HAL COCHRAN

League Tennis

CRC BEAT SOUTH CHINA IN CRUCIAL "B" DIVISION MATCH AT TAI HANG

By "ARGONAUT"

In an exemplary exhibition of sportsmanship and tennis prowess, Chinese Recreation Club "I" avenged their defeat at the hands of South China in last year's final by defeating the Champions by 6½ sets to 2½ in yesterday's crucial Men's "B" Division match at Tai Hang.

The Tai Hang club fielded a hundred percent "B" team and were suitably rewarded not only with a tennis victory but a triumph in sportsmanship.

Mainly responsible for CRC's win were the youthful combination of Chung Yue-to, the Colony Schoolboys' Singles runner-up and Choy Tin-kin. Playing heads-up aggressive tennis, featured by forceful volleys and deadly overhead smashes, the youngsters swept through all their three sets in convincing style.

Despite his age, veteran Lu Tak-chuk never relaxed in his forceful offensive strokes, and earned rounds of applause with point-scoring overhead smashes and short forehand drives.

Giving him excellent support was a steady and fluent-stroking Choy Ping-fan, whose sharp-angled and well placed volleys and drives paved the way to his pair's valuable contribution of 2½ points.

South China's two and half points came from their first two pairs. Formidable on paper, the first combination of Leou Sia and Tony Liang gave a disappointing performance, only Liang coming up anywhere to true form.

Roch Liang and Eddie Chan started a good uphill fight and although coming out the better against the defensive pair of Choy Tin-wah and Erwin Wong, found themselves on the slow

side against the aggressive play of the two other pairs.

Another creditable win of the day was gained by the Craigie-gower Ladies' "B" team who made up for their defeat by KCC last week, with a 7-2 victory over Ladies Recreation Club.

Both their first two pairs, Violet Fowler and Shima Chiu and Irene Souza and Rosie Run-jahn were in irresistible form, winning all their sets.

THE RESULTS

CRC 6½-2½ SCAA 2½-4½
T. K. Choi and Y. T. Chung (CRC) beat L. Sia and T. Liang 6-4; beat R. O. Liang and C. Chan 6-3; beat S. C. Kao and N. A. Ma 6-2.

T. W. Choi and Erwin Wong lost to Sia and T. Liang 3-6; lost to R. O. Liang and C. Chan 3-6; lost to S. C. Kao and N. A. Ma 6-1.

T. C. Li and P. F. Choi drew with S. C. Kao and N. A. Ma 6-6; lost to R. O. Liang and C. Chan 6-3; lost to S. C. Kao and N. A. Ma 6-0.

K. TONG & C. C. Chan (K. T.) beat Lam Fu-kee and M. K.

Tam 6-2; beat C. W. Chan and P. C. Kwok 6-4; beat Daniel Chen and T. Y. Kwok 6-3; beat Chen and Kwok 6-3; beat Chen and Kwok 6-3.

C. N. Tang and J. Hui beat Lam and Tam 6-3; lost to Chan and Kwok 4-6; beat Chen and Kwok 6-2.

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PRYDE CUP WINNERS



St. Joseph's College Soccer XI were the first winners of the Walter Pryde Cup knockout soccer competition for schools.

Reading from the left, members of the St. Joseph's team were:

Back row—Robert Chan, Gordon Channing and Lee Wing-chiu, the defence, with the Rev. Bro. Cronan (Sportsmaster);

Middle row—Robert Kung, Fung Ki-wan and A. Collaco, the halfback line;

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IOC Decision

SOVIET RUSSIA MAY NOW TAKE PART IN OLYMPIC GAMES

Vienna, May 7.

Soviet Russia was today admitted to the International Olympic Committee at the Committee's Congress here. Thirty-one members of the IOC voted in favour of Soviet Russia's application for membership. It was officially announced tonight.

There were three abstentions. The nations abstaining were not named.

The Chairman of the newly-formed Soviet Olympic Committee, M. Constantin Adrianov, was elected a member of the International Committee.

M. Otto Meyer, the IOC Secretary-General, said that M. Adrianov had given every assurance required by the IOC, including one that Soviet athletes would not be given cash awards in future.

The Soviet member thanked the IOC for admitting his country to membership.

CLEAR INDICATION

Russia was the only major nation which had stood outside the Olympic movement. Her application for admission clearly meant that she wanted to take part in the Olympic Games, the next of which are the Winter Olympics in Oslo next February.

Her neighbour, Finland, holds the Summer Olympiad the following July.

The other countries to be admitted to the IOC today were Nigeria and the Gold Coast. Israel was admitted in principle.

M. Mayer said that the IOC Executive Committee had noted that there were two different Olympic bodies in Israel. A condition of acceptance was that there should be only one.

The two Israeli bodies were told to get together. When they had done this and given the IOC assurance that they would adhere to the Olympic ideal that there be no distinction of race, colour or politics, then they could be admitted formally and would be able to compete in the 1952 Helsinki Games.

The question of the admission of West and East Germany is on the agenda for tomorrow morning.

Lord Burghley, of Britain, was elected to the IOC Executive Committee and Lord Luke of Pavenham (Britain) and Signor Giorgio de Stefani (Italy) were elected IOC members.

MELBOURNE GAMES

The 1952 Olympic Games and the 1956 Games in Melbourne were discussed and the reports of the Organising Committees read. The Secretary-General said that these reports had given great satisfaction. The detailed programme of the Oslo and Helsinki Games were approved.

Mr. Hugh Weir, Vice-Chairman of the Australian Olympic Committee, had his dates for the Summer Games of 1956 passed without difficulty. It had been understood that the proposed dates, the last week in November and the first week in December, did not please all the delegates, especially those from the Scandinavian countries. They did not, however, protest today.

Mr. Weir said that he wanted to contradict a press report that the Australian Olympic Committee were worried about finance. The financial situation would be very good, he said. He assured the Congress that a war would be found out of the affairs in the equestrian events arising from the Government regulation of six months' quarantine for horses.

A motion by Greece to change the design of the Olympic medals was defeated after long discussion.

Today's meeting lasted over six hours.—Reuter.

Emergency Meeting

A meeting of the Emergency Sub-Committee of the Hong Kong Football Association will be held at the Association's office on Friday, May 11, at 8.30 p.m. to consider the sending off of Lee Chun-fat, of the Kowloon Motor Bus, during the re-play of the 1st Division League Championship match against South China on May 4.

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Emergency Meeting



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STANLEY MATTHEWS TELLS YOU WHAT IT FEELS LIKE WAITING FOR A CUP FINAL

Stanley Matthews, who has represented England 63 times in international matches, has yet to win a Cup-winner's medal. When Blackpool lost this year's final to Newcastle United by two goals to nil at Wembley, it was Stanley's second miss in three years.

The medal was the one that Matthews wanted most of all to round out one of the most brilliant careers in English League football. Of the seven weeks before the final, he says, "The only thing I hated was the waiting."

Here is his story of how he felt through those long seven weeks:

"Only six more days to go—and then I'll know. Do I get that Cup-winner's medal or just another flood of sympathy? 'Bad luck, Stan—if only so-and-so...'"

For many of us Saturday will be the greatest day of our lives. I have played 93 times for England, but I would cheerfully sacrifice had of those honours for this second chance of playing in the Cup Final.

The only thing I hate is the waiting.

Seven weeks between the semi-final and Wembley. Seven long, long weeks of agony, of doubt, of fear of injury. Seven weeks in which our "friends" will talk of nothing else and in which we "see" the Final a thousand times.

FESTIVAL SOCCER

London, May 7.

The following were the results of Festival of Britain soccer matches played today:

Birmingham City 3, Airdrieonians 5.
Queen's Park Rangers 1, Schiedam VV (Holland) 1.
Tottenham Hotspur 0, FC Austria 1.
Walsall 1, FC Haarlem (Holland) 0.
Wrexham 2, Dundalk (Ireland) 1.
Manchester Town 1, Stoke City 1.
Darlington 0, Shelbourne (Ireland) 2.
Javeport 5, Cork Athletic (Ireland) 1.

Stockport County 3, Drumcondra (Ireland) 1.
In the Sheffield County Cup semi-final, Doncaster Rovers beat Rotherham United 3-2 today.

Rangers beat Partick 2-0 in the Glasgow Charity Cup final. Reuter.

Harvard And Yale Lose Out To TV

Yale and Harvard Athletic Associations, who finance the bi-annual tour of their combined track teams for the athletics match against Oxford and Cambridge, have not sufficient money to meet the expenses for this year's match at the White City, June 23.

They have appealed to former students who have competed against Oxford and Cambridge for £4,000.

A Yale spokesman said: "Normally both universities make enough money from football to finance the British tour with ease. But this year both have lost heavily."

Television kept thousands away from our games and some of the best fixtures were rained off. There simply isn't enough money in the 'kitty' this time.

"However, we have no doubts about the money being raised. We are proceeding on the assumption that, for prestige reasons, the match will not be cancelled. We plan to fly over on June 13."

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And, believe me, it is ten times worse for the young player than the older heads.

THE TENSION MOUNTS

It's funny how suddenly the Cup bug gets you. In the first few rounds Wembley seems a long way off.

Then you win a couple of games, the tension mounts... and before you know what's happened, you are in the Final.

The craziest Blackpool supporters were sedate old maids compared to the players when we got back to the dressing-room after beating Birmingham in the semi-final.

We hugged and danced and hugged each other like a bunch of school-kids, chanting "We're there, we're there!"

That very night the trouble started. The great stampede for Cup Final tickets.

When you are in the Final all your friends want tickets. That's understandable.

But everybody who wants a ticket becomes your "friend."

That makes the seven-week wait unbearable.

I've had hundreds of letters, telegrams, and phone calls, and, like all our players, I've had scores of strangers at the door of my home.

Some of the requests have been so silly and ingenious I just could not use the smart replies I had thought up.

There was the coach proprietor who, knocked and asked quite calmly for 92 tickets. "All prices: I'm not particular," he said.

And those who want "only two, Stan, and I'll pay for them, OF COURSE."

Then there is the "old friend" approach. "I played against you

TIME-TABLE FOR COLONY ATHLETICS

There will be another athletic meeting at Caroline Hill on Sunday, May 13. It should be a good curtain-raiser for the championships and may even produce better performances since there will be no heats.

The time table for the Colony Athletic Championships at Caroline Hill Stadium on Saturday and Sunday, May 19 and 20, is as follows:

SATURDAY

2 pm.—High Jump, Men (Qualifying round); 100 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 1,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 3,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 6,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 12,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 25,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 51,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 102,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 204,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 409,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 819,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 1,638,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 3,276,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 6,553,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 13,107,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 26,214,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 52,428,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 104,857,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 209,715,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 419,430,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 838,860,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 1,677,721,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 3,355,443,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 6,710,886,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 13,421,772,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 26,843,545,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 53,687,091,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 107,374,182,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 214,748,364,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 429,496,729,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 858,993,459,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 1,717,986,918,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 3,435,973,836,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 6,871,947,673,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 13,743,895,347,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 27,487,790,694,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 54,975,581,388,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 109,951,162,777,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 219,902,325,555,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 439,804,651,110,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 879,609,302,220,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 1,759,218,604,441,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 3,518,437,208,883,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 7,036,874,417,766,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 14,073,748,835,532,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 28,147,497,671,065,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 56,294,995,342,131,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 112,589,990,684,262,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 225,179,981,368,524,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 450,359,962,737,049,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 900,719,925,474,099,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 1,801,439,850,948,198,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 3,602,879,701,896,396,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 7,205,759,403,792,793,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 14,411,518,807,585,587,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 28,823,037,615,171,174,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 57,646,075,230,342,348,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 115,292,150,460,684,697,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 230,584,300,921,369,395,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 461,168,601,842,738,790,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 922,337,203,685,477,580,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 1,844,674,407,370,955,161,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 3,689,348,814,741,910,323,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 7,378,697,629,483,820,646,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 14,757,395,258,967,641,292,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 29,514,790,517,935,282,585,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 59,029,581,035,870,565,171,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 118,059,162,071,741,130,342,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 236,118,324,143,482,260,684,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 472,236,648,286,964,521,369,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 944,473,296,573,929,042,739,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 1,888,946,593,147,858,085,478,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 3,777,893,186,295,716,170,956,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 7,555,786,372,591,432,341,913,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 15,111,572,745,182,864,683,827,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 30,223,145,490,365,729,367,654,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 60,446,290,980,731,458,735,308,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 120,892,581,961,462,917,471,617,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 241,785,163,922,925,834,943,235,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 483,570,327,845,851,669,886,470,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 967,140,655,691,703,339,772,940,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 1,934,281,311,383,406,679,545,881,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 3,868,562,622,766,813,359,091,763,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 7,737,125,245,533,626,718,183,526,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 15,474,250,491,067,253,436,367,052,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 30,948,500,982,134,506,872,734,705,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 61,897,001,964,269,013,745,469,411,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 123,794,003,928,538,027,490,938,822,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 247,588,007,857,076,054,981,877,644,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 495,176,015,714,152,109,963,755,289,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 990,352,031,428,304,219,927,510,579,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 1,980,704,062,856,608,439,855,021,158,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 3,961,408,125,713,216,879,710,042,316,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 7,922,816,251,426,433,759,420,084,633,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 15,845,632,502,852,867,518,840,169,267,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 31,691,265,005,705,735,037,680,338,534,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 63,382,530,011,411,470,075,360,677,068,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 126,765,060,022,822,940,150,741,354,137,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 253,530,120,045,645,880,301,482,708,275,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 507,060,240,091,291,760,602,965,416,550,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 1,014,120,480,182,583,521,205,831,833,110,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 2,028,240,960,365,167,042,411,663,666,221,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 4,056,481,920,730,334,084,823,327,332,443,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 8,112,963,841,460,668,169,646,654,664,886,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 16,225,927,682,921,336,339,293,313,329,772,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 32,451,855,365,842,672,678,586,626,659,545,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 64,903,710,731,685,345,357,173,253,319,111,111,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 129,807,421,463,370,690,714,346,506,638,222,222,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 259,614,842,926,741,381,421,693,013,273,273,273,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 519,229,685,853,482,762,842,836,026,546,546,547,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 1,038,459,371,706,965,525,685,672,053,093,093,094,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 2,076,918,743,413,931,051,371,344,106,186,186,188,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 4,153,837,486,827,862,102,742,688,212,372,372,377,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 8,307,674,973,655,724,205,485,376,424,744,744,755,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 16,615,349,947,311,448,410,970,752,849,489,489,510,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 33,230,699,894,622,896,821,941,504,169,978,978,020,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 66,461,399,789,245,793,643,883,008,339,957,956,041,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 132,922,799,578,491,587,287,767,616,679,915,912,083,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 265,845,599,156,983,174,574,535,233,359,831,824,166,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 531,691,198,313,966,349,149,069,466,718,663,643,252,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 1,063,382,396,627,932,698,298,138,933,437,327,287,505,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 2,126,764,793,255,865,396,596,277,876,874,654,571,011,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 4,253,529,586,511,730,793,192,554,751,749,309,142,022,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 8,507,059,173,023,461,586,385,109,503,498,618,284,044,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 17,014,118,346,046,923,172,770,218,006,997,237,568,089,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 34,028,236,692,093,846,345,540,436,013,994,475,136,178,179,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 68,056,473,384,187,692,691,080,872,027,988,950,272,356,358,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 136,112,946,768,375,385,382,161,744,055,977,901,704,712,716,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 272,225,893,536,750,770,764,323,488,111,955,803,409,425,423,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 544,451,787,073,501,541,528,646,976,223,911,606,818,850,847,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 1,088,903,574,147,003,083,057,293,952,447,823,213,637,717,714,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 2,177,807,148,294,006,166,114,585,904,895,646,427,275,435,428,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 4,355,614,296,588,012,332,229,171,171,791,291,254,850,870,857,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 8,711,228,593,176,024,664,442,342,343,582,582,509,701,711,715,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 17,422,457,186,352,049,328,884,684,686,165,165,101,803,423,423,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 34,844,914,372,704,098,657,769,369,370,330,330,203,606,846,846,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 69,689,828,745,408,197,315,538,738,740,660,660,407,213,613,613,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 139,379,657,490,816,394,631,077,477,521,321,321,814,427,227,227,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 278,759,314,981,632,789,262,154,954,042,642,642,628,854,454,454,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 557,518,629,963,265,578,524,309,908,085,285,285,257,708,908,908,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 1,115,037,259,926,531,157,048,618,816,170,570,570,515,417,817,817,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 2,230,074,518,853,062,314,097,237,637,341,141,141,029,835,635,635,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 4,460,149,037,706,124,628,474,274,682,282,282,058,671,271,271,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 8,920,298,075,412,249,256,948,548,136,564,564,117,342,542,542,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 17,840,596,150,824,498,513,897,096,273,129,129,123,685,085,085,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 35,681,192,301,648,997,027,794,546,256,256,247,370,170,170,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 71,362,384,603,297,994,054,589,109,512,512,512,740,340,340,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 142,724,769,206,595,988,109,118,218,024,024,024,480,680,680,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 285,449,538,413,191,976,218,436,436,436,961,361,361,961,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 570,899,076,826,383,952,436,872,872,872,192,272,272,192,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 1,141,798,153,652,767,904,872,744,744,744,384,544,544,384,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 2,283,596,307,305,535,808,174,488,488,488,768,108,108,768,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 4,567,192,614,611,071,616,348,348,348,153,216,216,153,200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 9,134,385,229,222,142,272,696,696,696,306,432,432,306,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 18,268,770,458,444,284,552,139,139,139,612,864,864,612,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 36,537,540,916,888,568,118,278,278,278,122,528,528,122,400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 73,075,081,833,777,136,556,556,556,245,056,556,245,600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 146,150,163,667,554,272,113,113,113,490,112,113,490,800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 292,300,327,335,108,544,226,226,226,980,224,226,980,1600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 584,600,654,670,216,107,452,452,452,196,048,452,196,3200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 1,169,201,309,340,432,214,904,904,904,392,096,904,392,6400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 2,338,402,618,680,864,428,180,180,180,784,180,784,12800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 4,676,805,237,361,728,856,360,360,360,156,360,156,25600 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 9,353,610,474,723,456,171,720,171,720,312,720,312,51200 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 18,707,220,949,446,912,343,440,343,440,624,440,624,102400 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 37,414,441,898,892,824,686,880,686,880,124,880,124,204800 metres, Men (Heats—1st round); 74,828,883,797,78

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
"FENGNING"	Kobe	5 p.m. 8th May
"YOOHONG"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 10th May
"FAKHOT"	Keelung	Noon 10th May
"FOYANG"	Tientsin	3 p.m. 13th May
"ANSHUN"	Kobe, Kobe & Yokohama	5 p.m. 14th May
"SZECHUEN"	Djankarta	5 p.m. 15th May
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	5 p.m. 16th May
"HANYANG"	Tientsin & Tientsin	10 a.m. 16th May
"SHANSHI"	Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 19th May
"BOOCHOW"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 24th May

Sails from Custodian Wharf

ARRIVALS		
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 9th May
"FOYANG"	Tientsin & Tientsin	1 p.m. 9th May
"YUNNAN"	Kobe	11/12 May
"ANSHUN"	Singapore	11/12 May
"HANYANG"	Tientsin	7 a.m. 12th May
"SZECHUEN"	Bangkok	9 a.m. 12th May
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore	12/13th May

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
"CHANGSHA"	Kobe, Kobe & Yokohama	15th May
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney	28th May
"CHANGTE"	Japan	29th May
"CHANGSHA"	Sydney & Melbourne	9th June

ARRIVALS FROM		
"CHANGSHA"	Australia & Manila	11th May
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	25th May
"CHANGTE"	Australia & Manila	25th May
"CHANGSHA"	Japan	6th June

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said		
"MYRMIDON"	Genoa, Casablanca, Rotterdam & London	8th May
"MARON"	Liverpool & Glasgow	15th May
"BELLEROPHON"	Dublin & Liverpool	25th May
"ANTIOCHUS"	Genoa, Rotterdam & London	29th May
"PYRRHUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th June

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

Sails		
"MARON"	Liverpool	31st Mar.
S. "ANTIOCHUS"	5th Apr.	13th May
G. "PYRRHUS"	13th Apr.	14th May
S. "AUTOLYCUS"	25th Apr.	16th May
G. "MENTOR"	28th Apr.	18th May
S. "CLYTONEUS"	4th May	9th June
G. "PELEUS"	13th May	17th May
S. "ASTYANAX"	21st May	25th June
G. "ANCHISES"	28th May	2nd July

G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool.
S. Loading Swarasa before Liverpool.
Unscheduled.
Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING via MANILA FROM
U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS
"AJAX" 14th May
SAILING FOR NEW YORK via JAPAN,
SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, PANAMA,
KINGSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE.
"MENESTHEUS" 22nd May

Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives HK (on return)
HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	7.30 a.m. Tues. Fri. 9.00 a.m. Wed. Sat.	(Connects at Bangkok with U.B.A. to Rangoon)
HK/Singapore (DC-4)	1.00 p.m. Wed. 8.10 p.m. Thurs.	
HK/Manila/B.N. Borneo (DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Mon. 4.45 p.m. Tues.	
HK/Manila (DC-3)	10.00 a.m. Wed. 7.30 a.m. Thurs.	
HK/Haiphong (DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Fri. 4.00 p.m. Fri.	

All the above subject to alteration without notice.
For passage and freight particulars please apply to

1. CONNAUGHT RD. C. Tel. 30331/8
BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd. West. 25875, 32144, 24878.

BEN LINE

ARRIVALS

SHIP'S	FROM	DUE
"BENVENUE"	U.K. via Singapore	11th May
"BENLAWERS"	do	20th May
"BENRUACHAN"	do	28th May
"BENROCH"	U.K. via Jessellon	6th June
"BENATTOW"	U.K. via Singapore	23rd June
"BENCLEUCH"	do	3rd July
"BENARTY"	U.K. via Jessellon	6th July
"BENRINNES"	do	8th July
"BENVORLICH"	U.K. via Singapore	22nd July

SAILINGS Loading on or abt.

"BENVENUE"	Liverpool, Dublin & Rotterdam	14th May
"BENLAWERS"	London, Antwerp & Rotterdam	2nd June
"BENRUACHAN"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin & Antwerp	12th June
"BENROCH"	Kobe & Yokohama	11th June
"BENATTOW"	London, Hamburg & Antwerp	27th June
"BENCLEUCH"	Liverpool, Dublin & Rotterdam, Hull & Middlesbrough	7th July
"BENARTY"	Liverpool, Avonmouth & Glasgow	9th July
"BENVORLICH"	London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp	26th July

Via Singapore, Port Swettenham, Port Swatow, Aden & Port Said.
• Calls Manila & Sandakan.
• Calls Tawau & Sandakan.

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REQUIEM MASS

A Requiem Mass in memory of

W. S. J. Arthur W. Lindridge, U.S.

Army Liaison Officer will be held

at 10.30, Thursday, May 10, 1951

at St. Joseph's Church, Garden

Road.

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NOTICE

A. S. WATSON & COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice to Shareholders

Extraordinary General Meeting

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of A. S. Watson & Co., Limited, will be held at the Hong Kong Hotel, Hong Kong, on Saturday, 19th May, 1951, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the subjoined resolution as a Special Resolution.

"That the Memorandum and Articles of Association submitted to this Meeting and subscribed by the Chairman hereof be hereby approved and that pursuant to Sections 7 and 309 of the Companies Ordinance 1932 the form of the Company's constitution be altered by substituting such Memorandum of Association and such Articles of Association for the Company's Deed of Settlement dated the 16th day of June, 1885 and for all regulations of the Company subsequently made and now in force, and that the Directors be hereby authorised to apply to the Court to confirm this Resolution under the said Ordinance."

A print of the proposed Memorandum and Articles of Association is available and may be seen at the registered office of the Company at 1st floor Gloucester Building Victoria Hong Kong at any time during the Company's usual business hours.

For the information of shareholders an Explanatory Statement is being prepared showing the matter which will now be found in the Memorandum and indicating the nature of the alterations and additions made by the proposed New Articles of Association.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, LIMITED.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1951.

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THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE

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Ridgway's Forecast For Korea

New York, May 7.

Lieutenant-General Matthew D. Ridgway, United Nations Supreme Commander in Korea, wrote today that the fighting in Korea would continue and grow much harder.

In an article in Look magazine, he declared: "I do know that the things for which we are fighting will not be attained, finally and definitely, in the lifetime of anyone now living."

"The Eighth Army has no illusions that the Communist leaders will abandon their present intention and it earnestly hopes that no such delusions are entertained at home."

"The fight we face will continue. It will, I feel sure, grow harder, much harder, here. We have inflicted heavy punishment on the enemy we fight, but at this writing we have not yet come to the crisis."

"This crisis is coming. In my heart, I know we shall meet and surmount it, not lightly or easily."—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICA TO BUY NEW DESTROYER

Capetown, May 7.

South Africa has decided to buy another destroyer, the Minister of Defence, Mr. F. C. Erasmus, announced today.

With two destroyers, three frigates, minisweepers, anti-submarine and small vessels, South Africa's small navy would be able to give a good account of itself, he said.

Mr. Erasmus also revealed that South Africa had a full-strength coastal regiment of 600 men, compared with 25 men in 1948.

Mr. Erasmus denied allegations that the Union Government's policy on the arming of non-Europeans was a stumbling block in the negotiations with other powers.

He had fully explained South Africa's position and it was fully understood by the countries concerned, he said.—Reuter.

P&O B.I.E&A COMPANIES

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Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
s.s. "CANTON"	6th April	9th May
s.s. "CARIBBEAN"	3rd May	4th June
s.s. "CORFU"	31st May	2nd July
s.s. "CANTON"	20th June	30th July

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards

Leaves Hongkong	Due London
s.s. "CANTON"	12th May
s.s. "CARIBBEAN"	12th June
s.s. "CORFU"	10th July
s.s. "CANTON"	7th August
s.s. "CANTON"	1st September

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London.

Freight Service

Outwards	Due Hongkong	From
s.s. "SULAT"	13th May	London & Continent
s.s. "SOMALI"	4th June	—
Homewards		
s.s. "SHILLONG"	13th May	London & Continent
s.s. "SULAT"	31st May	—

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam, with liberty to call at Bombay if inducement offers.

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BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

s.s. "SHIDHANA"	due 13th May	from Japan
s.s. "SANTHA"	sails 15th May	for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Ceylon
s.s. "SANTHA"	due 10th May	from Bombay & Straits
s.s. "SANTHA"	sails 12th May	for Japan

These ships have refrigerated cargo space.

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

s.s. "FULTALA"	In Port A.S.	from Japan
s.s. "MOZAFFARI"	sails 9th May	for Singapore & Penang
s.s. "MOZAFFARI"	due 6th May	from Japan
s.s. "MOZAFFARI"	sails 10th May	for Bombay & Karachi
s.s. "MOZAFFARI"	due 13th May	from Karachi, Bombay, Colombo & Straits
s.s. "MOZAFFARI"	sails 15th May	for Japan

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

s.s. "NELLORE"	sails 21st May	for Bombay, Rangoon, Sydney, Melbourne, Port of Spain, Fremantle
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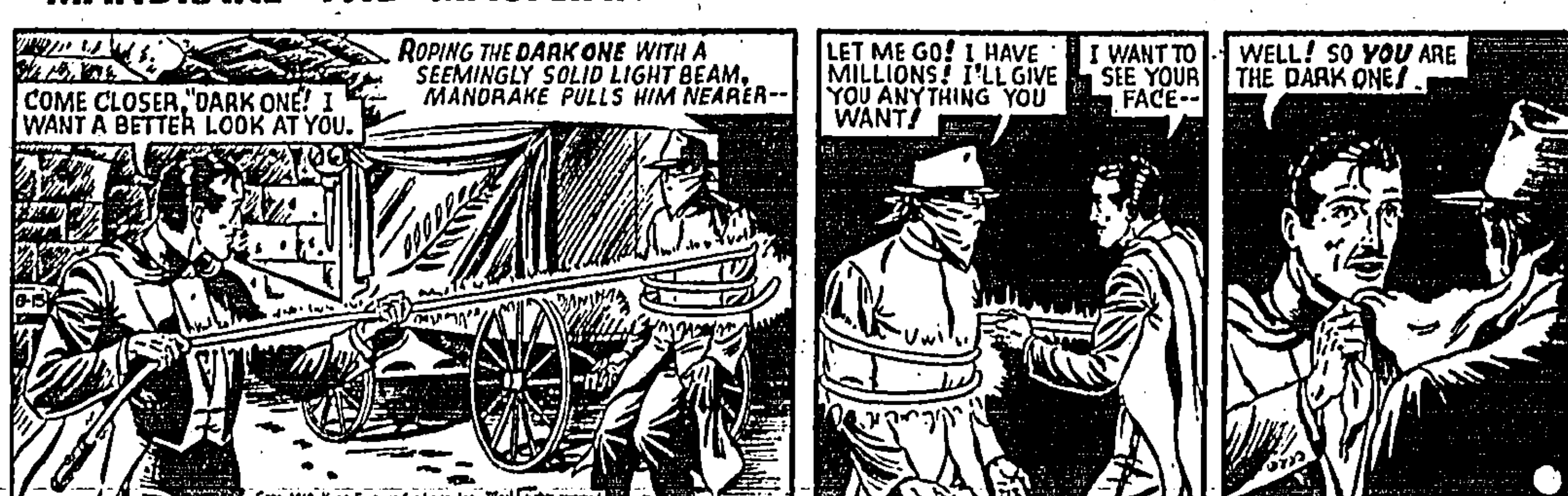
Accepting cargo on through bills of lading for Tasmania, New Zealand & Pacific Island Ports.

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

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MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

Cue(t) Idea

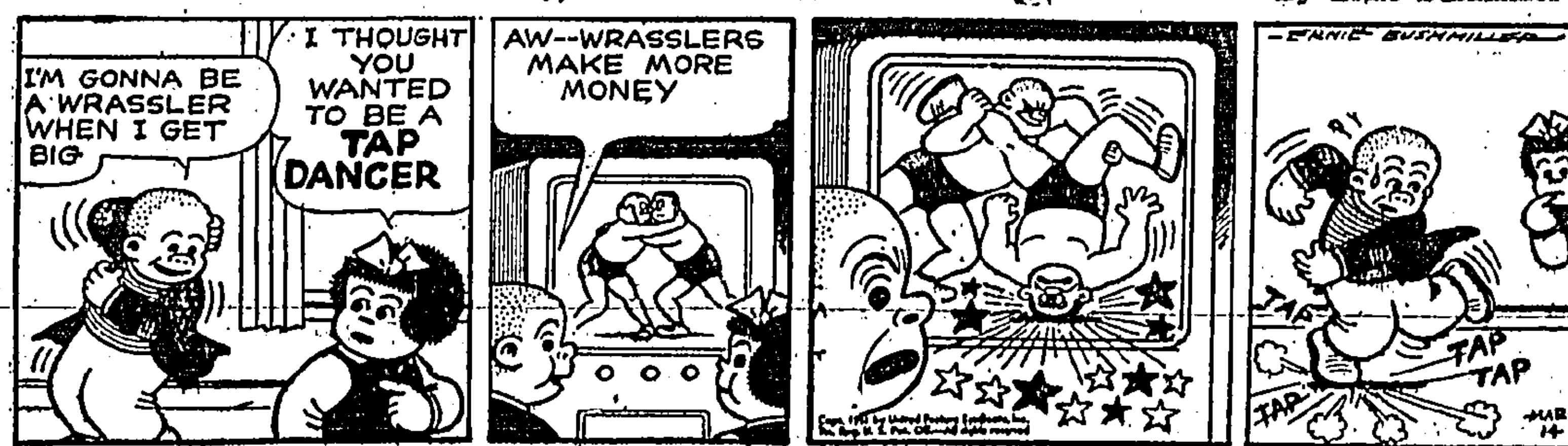
By Milk



NANCY

One For The Money, Two For The Show

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

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ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

SINGAPORE JAVA PORT and MACASSAR	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"TASMAN"	In Port	Early June
"TJAWANG"	13th May	17th May
"VAN HEUTZ"	22nd May	
"TJITALENGKA"	31st May	5th June

* not calling at Singapore.

MANILA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA and SOUTH AMERICA	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"TEGELBERG"	13th May	17th May
"TJIMENTENG"	15th May	Late June
"RUYS"	17th May	Early July
"TJIKAMPEK"		

JAPAN	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"TEGELBERG"	15th May	10th May
"TASMAN"	Early June	19th May
"TJIKAMPEK"		23rd May
"VAN HEUTZ"	Late June	31st May
"TJIMENTENG"	Early July	Mid June

† via Manila.

Agents: HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

EUROPE via MANILA and MALAYA	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"LANGLESCOT"		20th May
"ARENSKERK"	17th May	12th June

Through B/L issued to
Mediterranean and Northern
European Ports.

JAPAN	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"LANGLESCOT"	18th May	
"ARENSKERK"	10th June	22nd May

† via Manila.

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American Reaction To Economic Survey Of Britain

A leading article in the "New York Times", dealing with the British "Economic Survey 1951", gives an interesting indication of reaction to the survey in the United States.

In the course of the article it is stated:

"Austerity was the accepted condition of life in Britain during, and since, the war; a generation of the young has grown up without knowing anything but strictly rationed food and clothing, hard living, the sacrifice of consumer goods at home in order to earn money by exporting them abroad. By this policy of doing without, the country was able to dispense with Marshall aid before the programme expired, and to close the fiscal year, ending this month, with a favourable trade balance, a budget surplus and an increase in the gold reserve of £570,000,000.

"In normal circumstances the population would be entitled to relax from the long strain and look forward to a steady rise in the standard of living. In normal circumstances, for that matter, the whole Western World might today be on the eve of a spectacular renaissance of prosperity and creative energy. But as things are, of course, there is no such prospect for any of us. Great Britain has a preview of what she may expect this year in the Economic Survey issued by the Treasury in anticipation of the presentation of the new budget on April 10. The survey gives a bleak forecast of the effect on prices, output and food supplies of a three-year military programme amounting to £4,700,000,000. The most it promises is the maintenance of the present hard-won solvency at the cost of more hardships, further sacrifices and, at best, a slight drop in the living level.

"The prospect of harder times is not peculiar to the British, but to people who have stood the pinch so long, tightening the screw must be peculiarly painful. Their main problems now are the purchase of raw materials, and the control of inflation. The 4 per cent increase in production, needed to avoid an external deficit, depends on an inflow of key materials, and this in turn depends on international conditions they cannot be sure of. Hence, the preview is blurred by uncertainties.

"Partly for this reason there is little disposition to blame the Labour regime for the added burdens the nation must bear. The economic policy of any administration will be dictated by the rearmament programme. Nor do we hear many echoes of last year's complaints that the United States is forcing the pace. This time the British are pretty generally aware that the Soviet Government is responsible for the threats that keep the rest of the world from settling down to the ways and works of peace. They know that austerity must be the rule, as the survey makes clear, until the Communist leaders are convinced that the Western Powers are impregnable."

NEW YORK BANK QUOTATIONS

New York, May 7.
Bank quotations:
Bank of America 27 1/2 bid, 28 1/2 asked.
Chase National 27 1/2 bid, 28 1/2 asked.
National City 43 1/2 bid, 45 1/2 asked.
—Associated Press.

Copra Prices

New York, May 7.
Prices of copra were quoted nominally at \$230 per short ton. Coconut oil was offered at 17 1/2 cents a pound but dealers indicated that business might be done on a bid of 17 1/4 cents.—United Press.

HK Gets 100 BIF Orders

(Our Own Correspondent)

London, May 7.
Textiles and unbleached linen were the main features in demand at Hongkong's British Industries Fair stand today. No fewer than 100 orders were placed, chiefly from Egypt and Scotland. Business continued brisk throughout the day.

U.S. FIGHT AGAINST INFLATION

Washington, May 7.

Mobilisation Director Charles E. Wilson asked Congress today for authority to pay Federal subsidies on food and farm products to forestall any lag in defence production. Along with this request, Mr Wilson cautioned that the worst shortages of materials and the biggest threat of inflation are yet to come.

The mobilisation chief appeared as lead-off witness before the Senate Banking Committee in opening the Administration fight to extend and strengthen Federal inflation controls. Even before Mr Wilson testified the committee meeting behind closed doors at least temporarily sidetracked President Harry Truman's proposal for rent controls on stores, office space and other commercial properties.

Chairman Maybank (Democrat, South Carolina) told newsmen the question will be questioned will be left until the end of the hearings if it is taken up at all.

Mr Wilson also told the lawmakers that speculative trading in the commodity markets should be controlled in approximately the same way that stock market dealings are regulated. In brief, the proposed subsidies would cover (1) production of materials, (2) high cost processing of farm commodities, such as meat packing, and (3) temporary increases in costs of production, distribution or transportation.—Associated Press.

Silk Centre For Foreign Buyers

London, May 7.

Being opened shortly in London, for the benefit of textile buyers from overseas is a Silk Centre. This Centre, which is at the premises of the Silk Rayon Users' Association, in Park Lane, is designed to serve as a centre for information on any aspect of Britain's silk manufacturing and merchandising industry.

It is also planned to hold a succession of exhibitions and displays covering fashion, fabrics, men's wear, ribbons and hosiery throughout the Festival of Britain year in the main exhibition hall, which overlooks Hyde Park. The Centre also houses a library, claimed to be the most comprehensive of its kind, which will be available to bona fide inquirers.

Planned as a permanent feature the Centre will help to overcome one of the problems of an industry distributed over several provincial areas. Other similar 'ports of call' in London for textile buyers seeking help and information are the International Wool Secretariat headquarters at Dorland House, Regent Street, W.1, and the Rayon Industries Design Centre at 1, Upper Grosvenor Street, W.1, (moving to new premises in the neighbourhood later in the year) which is under the auspices of the British Rayon and Synthetic Fibres Federation. The Hosiery and Knitwear Export Group maintains London premises at 32, Savile Row, W.1. Expected to be open shortly is the Fashion Industries Club at 70, Brook Street, W.1, which will function as a service and meeting place in London for overseas buyers of fashion goods, and their suppliers in Britain.

London Stocks Irregular

London, May 7.
The London Stock Exchange closed on an irregular note today. Early dealings were active, featuring industrials, oil and Kaffirs. Trading slackened and issues which had been favoured earlier were subjected to profit-taking. Government bonds were quiet throughout, and slightly lower. The Financial Times daily index was 137.5, a new 1951 high.—Associated Press.

SHAWCROSS DISPOSES OF GENERAL MACARTHUR'S ATTACK ON HK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, May 7.
Mr Winston Churchill in the House of Commons this afternoon following the explanatory statement by the President of the Board of Trade on trade with China, asked Government to close down immediately supplies of rubber to China. "Wouldn't it be better to stop it altogether now," Mr Churchill asked, "with the aim of placating our great ally?"

The Opposition leader's questions followed detailed figures by Sir Hartley Shawcross, the new President of the Board of Trade, of United Kingdom exports to China, and Hongkong's exports to China.

Much of Sir Hartley's statement was accepted by all MP's as disposing of General MacArthur's attacks on Hongkong's trade.

But members of the Tory Opposition seized on the admission that 40,000 tons of rubber had gone to China in the first three months of this year.

Since April, exports have been cut down to 2,500 tons a month.

Strongest Tory question was why China should continue to obtain 2,500 tons a month—30,000 tons a year—after having put into their military stores 40,000 tons in the first quarter of the year.

HK DEFENDED

Generally, Labour MP's defended Hongkong's China trade. They asked what were China's major exports to Hongkong.

In answer to this it was revealed, for instance, that China's exports far exceeded deliveries to China and included the rare mineral tungsten. The Tories did not call for economic sanctions specifically—the only MP demanding that was an Independent, Mr Raymond Blackburn.

Mr Blackburn reiterated loudly his demand for total suspension of China trade with the plea that men were making profits endangering "our boys' lives. Comments of that kind were ill received by his former Labour colleagues and embarrassing heard by the Conservatives.

Big Cuts In Nickel Allocation

Washington, May 7.

Reflecting an increasingly serious nickel shortage, the Government today cut back sharply the amount of nickel that may be delivered this month to producers of defence materials, as well as civilian goods.

The National Production Authority (NPA) said this is the first time makers of goods for military and defence purposes have been denied their full requests for the scarce metal.

The NPA order directs suppliers to furnish not more than 60 per cent of the amount of nickel sought for defence orders and bars civilian users from obtaining more than 15 per cent of the amount of nickel they used on the average in the first six months of last year.

NPA said the cutbacks reflect rising demands for nickel to fill defence orders.—Associated Press.

Grain Prices Decline

Chicago, May 7.
Grains slid lower today despite a timid rally toward the close, reducing the largest losses. The world situation seemed to be the main influence. Grain news itself was meagre. Wheat closed 1/4 lower to 1/2 higher. May \$2.44 1/2-1/4 July 2.40 1/2-1/4 September 2.31 1/2-1/4 March 2.22 1/2-1/4 Corn was 1/4 lower to 1/2 higher. May \$1.79 1/2-1/4 Oats were 1/4-1/2 higher. May 88 1/2-1/2 July 84 1/2-1/2 Rye was unchanged to 1/4 higher. May \$1.00 1/2-1/4 Soybeans were 1/4 lower to 1 1/4 higher. May \$15 1/2-1/4 September \$15 1/2-1/4 —Associated Press.

NY COTTON MARKET DECLINES

New York, May 7.

Cotton futures were lower today. Scattered liquidation was induced by favourable crop reports and higher cotton acreage ideas.

Futures closed unchanged to 45 cents a bale lower. May 45.30 bid July 44.92-93 October 39.19-20 December 38.62-74 March 38.07 bid May 38.10 nominal July 38.07 bid October 38.08 nominal Middling spot 40.08 nominal unchanged

—Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

New Orleans, May 7.

Cotton futures closed steady unchanged to 40 cents a bale lower. May 45.30 bid July 44.92-93 October 39.19-20 December 38.62-74 March 38.07 bid May 38.10 nominal July 38.07 bid October 38.08 nominal Middling spot 40.08 nominal unchanged

—Associated Press.

Fractional Losses On Wall St.

New York, May 7.

Prices moved lower by fractions to around US\$1 on the stock market today but little volume accompanied the decline. A recovery move which got under way late in the session did not have enough zip to lift the market out of the losing side of the ledger.

Radio television and mail order house stocks were especially prominent in the late upward swing. The volume was around 1,600,000 shares as actively developed at intervals. Rails, steel and motors led the market downward. Most traders viewed the losses as nothing more than a bit of profit-taking.

The curb market followed the weakening tendencies, but most of the changes were fractional. On the bond market, corporate lines tended lower by small margins. U.S. Government bonds held steady. Trading was light.

Dow Jones Averages:
Stocks 95.04
20 Industrials 201.23
15 Rails 84.47
10 Utilities 42.37 —Associated Press.

Cutting Board Of Plastic

New York, May 7.

A plastic cutting board that lasts longer than the wooden cutting blocks ordinarily used in meat packing plants has been developed here.

The new board can be used for knife cutting, trimming, and boning meat. It is easy to clean and does not harbour bacteria.

The board is made of a combination of a new thermoplastic material and burn-in synthetic rubber.

According to the United States Rubber Company, developer of the new board, ordinary maple cutting boards must be replaced every three months, whereas the plastic board will last a year.

Textile Market Quiet

New York, May 7.

The cotton textile market was quiet today. The industry still awaited announcement of specific ceilings on cotton goods by the OPS. There was a better interest in the popular 80 square print cloth at 25 cents a yard, but mills were not inclined to sell.

The wool goods market was in a state of subsidence over failure by the OPS to issue new pricing orders for the industry on Friday of last week. Rayon goods were steady with print fabrics attracting more attention.—Associated Press.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

Business on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$387,230.30. The morning's transactions and noon prices:

SHARES	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
GOVT. LOANS			
3 1/2% (1948)			2000 Q 00
BANKS			
HIC Bank	1255		90 Q 1300
East Asia	102		
INSURANCES			
Shui Chi	710		1500 Q 3 1/2
Underwriters			
SHIPPING			
DOCK	1		11,000 Q 1.05
DOCK			
K. Wharf	72	75	
N. Wharf	12	13	
Wheelock	23		
LAND, ETC.			
H. Hotel	1.10	5.70	000 Q 1.10
Utilities			
T. Light	11 1/2	12	
C. Light (O)	0.10		
C. Light (N)	3 1/2		
C. Light (B)	5 1/2	5.05	2500 Q 5.30
Electric			
Electric	0 1/2		200 Q 0.50
INDUSTRIALS			
Cement	10 1/4	10.00	Q 10 1/4
		400 Q 10 1/4	
		8000 Q 10 1/4	
		1000 Q 10 1/4	
Rope	32		
Stores, ETC.			
Dairy	12 1/2	12 1/2	250 Q 12 1/2
Watson	10 1/4	10 1/4	
L. Crawford	20 1/2	20 1/2	Q 20 1/2

The Rubber Markets

London, May 7.

Prices of rubber futures closed here today as follows:— Number 1 rubber, in cents: June 49 1/2-50 1/4 July 49 1/2-50 1/4 August 49 1/2-50 1/4 September 49 1/2-50 1/4 October 49 1/2-50 1/4 November 49 1/2-50 1/4 December 49 1/2-50 1/4 January/February 49 1/2-50 1/4 —United Press.

SINGAPORE MARKET

Singapore, May 7.

Prices of rubber futures closed here today as follows:— Number 1 rubber, per lb.: May 17 1/2-17 3/4 June 17 1/2-17 3/4 July 17 1/2-17 3/4 August 17 1/2-17 3/4 September 17 1/2-17 3/4 October 17 1/2-17 3/4 November 17 1/2-17 3/4 December 17 1/2-17 3/4 January/February 17 1/2-17 3/4 —United Press.

LONDON TIN MARKET

London, May 7.

Prices of tin fell a bit but the market was steady. Turnover was 100 tons. Prices closed at the end of the official morning session as follows:— Spot tin, buyers 1,140 Spot tin, sellers 1,140 Business done 1,140 Three-months tin, buyers 1,110 Three-months tin, sellers 1,120 Business done at 1,120 Settlement 1,140 —United Press.

New York Sugar Futures

New York, May 7.

World sugar futures closed here today unchanged to 1/2 points higher, with sales totaling 221 contracts. Contract No. 6 closed unchanged to 3 points lower, with sales totaling 676 contracts. Contract No. 4 (world): July 6.19 August 6.19 bid September 6.21 nominal October 6.22 Contract No. 6: July 6.28 traded August 6.28 bid September 6.28 —United Press.

Pepper Market Dullness

New York, May 7.

The black pepper market remained dull and softer in tone while traders continued to be puzzled over the interpretation of the Government's new import price regulation.

Nominally, the market was quoted at \$1.03 a pound, on an ex-dock basis.—United Press.

Exchange Rates

New York, May 7.

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market. This morning at the following rates:— U.S. dollars (per £1) 35.70 U.S. dollars (per 100) 357.00 U.S. dollars (per 100) 357.00 U.S. dollars (per 100) 357.00 U.S. dollars (per 100) 357.00 —Associated Press.

Exchanges in NY

New York, May 7.

Foreign exchanges: Canada 54 1/2 U.S. cents Belgium 11 1/2 U.S. cents Others unchanged.—Associated Press.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

ARRIVALS from Japan 18th May

SAILINGS

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

"LA MARSEILLAISE" to Marseille via Manila 10th May

"FELIX ROUSSEL" to Marseille 28th June

FREIGHT SERVICE

"SAINT VALERY" N. Africa & Europe 23rd May

"BRIANCON" N. Africa & Europe 23rd June

for

PORT SAID, TUNIS, MARSEILLES, ALGIERS, ORAN, TANGIER, CASABLANCA, DUNKIRK, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.

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NEXT SAILINGS

M.S. "LEXA MAERSK" May 16

M.S. "SALLY MAERSK" May 31

M.S. "CORONA" June 14

ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.

M.S. "CORONA" May 19

M.S. "ANNA MAERSK" June 3

M.S. "GRETE MAERSK" June 23

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NOTICE TO PASSENGERS

SAILS: SATURDAY the 12th MAY at 5.00 p.m. for the UNITED KINGDOM via Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Aden and Port Said.

BAGGAGE: ALL passengers baggage must be sent to the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Co's Godown at NO. 2 GATE, CANTON ROAD ENTRANCE by NOON on FRIDAY the 11th MAY.

SPECIAL NOTE: With the exception of hand packages carried by passengers themselves, ALL BAGGAGE must pass through the Wharf Co's Godown for loading on board by ship's slings only.

EMBARKATION: Will take place on SATURDAY the 12th MAY between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

GIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Consignees per Company's m.v. "LA MARSEILLAISE"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Co's Godown, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's

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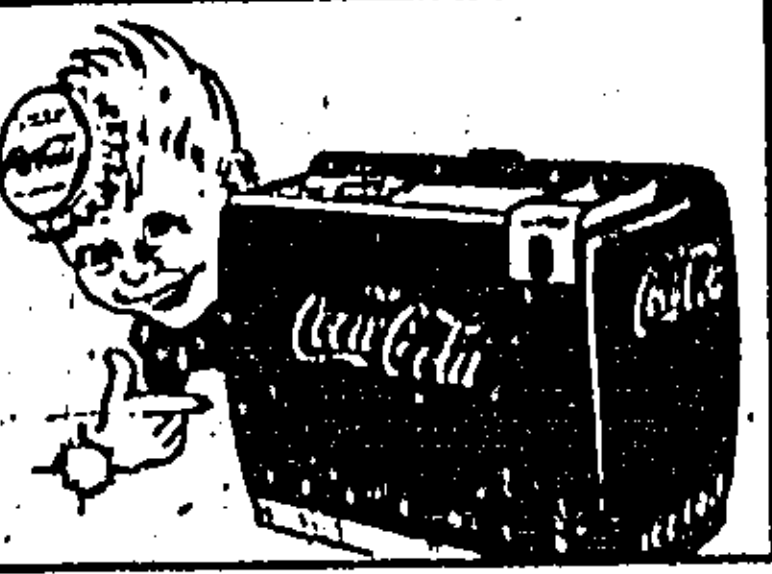
CHINA MAIL

Established 1845

Page 10

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1951.

Refreshment headquarters



Japanese Masquerades As Chinese TO BE EXPELLED

After a week in remand jail, Chan Lai-sun, one of five alleged stowaways on the ss Shansi, was discovered to be a Japanese.

Chan, who has told the Magistrate, Mr. Winter, last Tuesday that he was from Ningpo, admitted at Kowloon this morning that he was a Japanese national named Kase Toshizuki. He said he had used a Chinese name because the Shansi would not take Japanese passengers. He was a fugitive from a man and came to Hongkong to trade.

The other four defendants were Sung Kwai-suk, Cheung Wai-wo, Law Siu-lun and Lai Sang-wo. They were formerly charged with being stowaways from the Shansi which arrived from Osaka on April 25. This morning Inspector Dewar preferred an amended charge against all the five for illegal entry.

Last Tuesday the commodore of the ship was fined \$1,000 for having the Immigration Officer make a false list of passengers.

IN LOCKED ROOM

The five men were found in a locked dining room used by the ship's crew and they claimed they had paid the commodore \$130 each.

Inspector Dewar informed the Court that the defendants Cheung and Lai, who were represented by Mr. J. C. Stewart, and the accused Law who was represented by Peter Ma, had received permission to remain in Hongkong. He asked the Court for an expulsion order against the other two defendants.

Mr. Stewart said that the particulars of his clients had been reported to the Immigration Officer and Mr. P. Ma informed the Court also that his client would have been granted a re-entry permit if he had applied. Mr. Winter fined each of the three men \$100 and said that he would not expel them as they had been proved to be bona fide residents of Hongkong. He ordered Sung and the Japanese to be expelled at the expense of the shipping company.

CHARGES ARE WITHDRAWN

On the application of Sub-Inspector L. G. Nippard, the charge of carrying insufficient life saving apparatus preferred against Leung Pak, coxswain of motor junk M113F, and Wan Kwong, acting master of trading junk T27501, was withdrawn before Mr. T. B. Low at the Marine Court this morning when no evidence was offered.

Inspector Nippard said that defendants were not the licensees of the boats and that first defendant had all the equipment removed prior to making repairs to the vessel.

Second defendant was originally licensed to carry 70 passengers, had six buoys and 40 jackets. The number of passengers was later reduced to 40, but the quantity of life saving apparatus was never reduced, said the inspector.

LATEST KOREAN FRONT LINE REPORT

ROKs Hack Way Through Stubborn Red Resisters

Tokyo, May 8.

South Korean infantrymen, fighting to erase the Communist threat to their capital city, hacked their way three miles through stubbornly resisting Red forces on Monday in the first day of a "limited offensive" northwest of Seoul.

Reports from the northwest front said the ROK troops were finishing off the battered North Korean army corps. Dispatches said the enemy troops offered increasingly stubborn resistance as the battle progressed that eventually broke and withdrew before the advancing South Koreans.

The ROK troops were stalled at one point by a group of Communist strongly entrenched in a ridge position. The stalemate has broken, however, after Allied artillery destroyed four enemy gun positions and two supply caches.

Elsewhere on the Seoul front there was little activity on Monday. Allied patrols working around Uijongbu north of the capital reported spotting sizable enemy groups on the main Uijongbu-Yonchon road to the north. Reports indicated that they were part of a large concentration centred about five miles south of the 38th Parallel.

AMBUSHED

This morning, an Eighth Army communiqué revealed that an Allied tank-infantry patrol was ambushed by an estimated enemy company northeast of Seoul on Monday. The communiqué said the enemy used small arms, automatic weapons, rocket launchers and satchel charges indicating that a bitter close quarter fight had taken place. The friendly forces were rescued by air and artillery fire which forced the enemy to withdraw to the north.

The Army said that little or no contact was reported on the central front yesterday as patrols hiked deep into enemy territory. One force of about 70 Reds was attacked and dispersed south and southeast of Kapyong in the mid-afternoon. One strong tank-infantry force drove into the railway and highway junction of Chuncheon to find it deserted by the Reds. The same patrol pushed north to the Pukhan river within seven miles of the 38th Parallel without finding the vanished Communists.

Fifth Air Force night intruders destroyed or damaged about 170 Communist vehicles last night in a strike against the stream of enemy supplies moving toward the front from Manchuria. Pilots reported shooting about 3,000 vehicles on the North Korean roads during the night—a decrease of 700 from the previous night's peak. There was no sign of the new Red twin jet night fighters which made their appearance on Sunday and Monday mornings.

United Nations forces moved forward yesterday against moderate to stubborn resistance to put its northernmost units at Kangson, nine miles above

the 38th Parallel on the east coast of Korea.

ROK forces on the east coast, while withdrawing before the Communist offensive of the past two weeks, have never fallen back below the 38th Parallel.

ENEMY LOSSES

Enemy casualties for Monday were estimated by an Eighth Army spokesman as 2,041 killed and 27 prisoners captured. The spokesman said that 2,444 of the casualties were inflicted on the western front alone.

Allied recoilless artillery killed 30 Communists and destroyed two heavy machine guns when a Red patrol was surprised north of Seoul. Fifty more Reds were slaughtered and three additional machine guns were destroyed by an Allied unit north-northwest of Uijongbu.

An enemy group wearing mixed green and white uniforms was dispersed south-southeast of Kapyong on the west central front in a brief fight in which 60 Reds were killed. Other enemy groups observed in the Kapyong area fled before Allied patrols.

A French patrol encountered an enemy patrol of 15 to 25 men southwest of Inje on the east central front, but the Reds fled without a fight. Another enemy group south-southwest of Inje withdrew after a brief exchange of small arms fire but stubborn resistance was offered by a bigger Communist force caught east of the city before the group withdrew. United Press.

Soldiers To Be Court-Martialed

The case against Daniel J. Stevens, 33, and Cecil John James Gregg, 30, both sergeants of the 15 Field Park Squadron, Argyle Street, charged with larceny of War Department property, was dismissed by Mr. Wickes at Kowloon yesterday when Inspector Robertson asked for permission to withdraw the charge.

The prosecuting officer told the Court that the military authorities would institute court martial proceedings against both defendants and therefore it was proposed to take no action against them in the civil court.

The two men were alleged to have stolen 60 sheets of roll steel joists and 15 cwt of scrap iron, valued at \$500, on February 10.

WIFE BARTERER ENDS IN GAOL

New Delhi, May 7. A 28-year-old Indian bought a wife for £30. After three months he exchanged her for a British 303 pattern rifle. Today he was sentenced to eight months imprisonment for carrying an unlicensed gun, which was confiscated. London Express Service.

INTELLIGENCE TEST SOLUTION

At first blush, our data are inadequate. But further analysis will show that the average number of acres allotted to each English landowner was 90 (100 per cent of 400), and that similarly, it was 90 in the case both of the Russians and the Koreans. So the total number of landowners, irrespective of the numbers in each class—must have been 120,000/90 = 1,333.

There were offered to 1375 landowners in all.

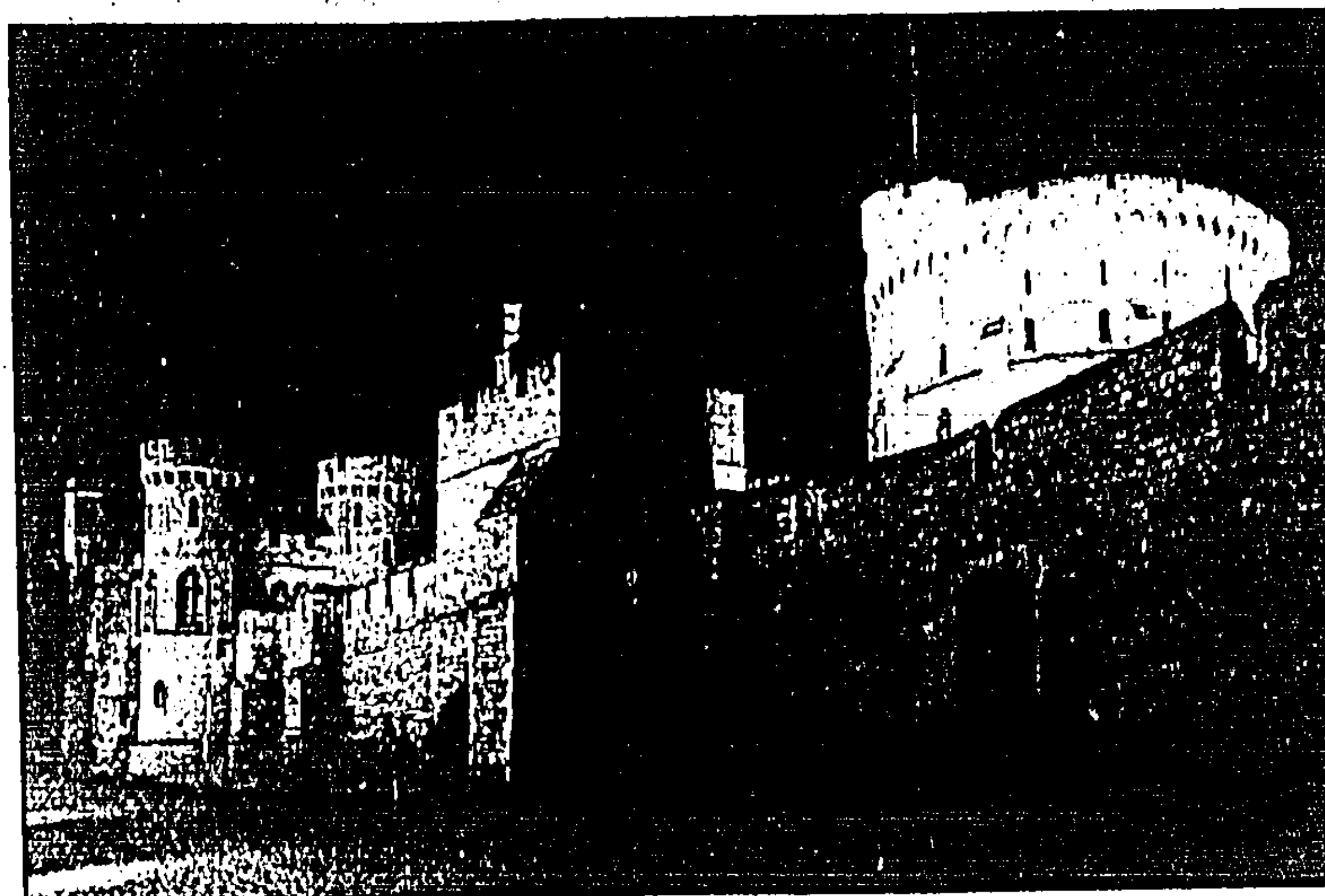
London Express Service

Check Your Knowledge

Answers

- Eight villages in Essex, each of which includes the word "Roding" in its name, i.e., Rodingham, Roding, Rodinghoe, Roding, Roding, Roding, Roding, Roding.
- Shute, dail, Potatoes.
- Shere, leas, Forenoon.
- Shute, dail, Potatoes.
- Shute, dail, Potatoes.
- Shute, dail, Potatoes.
- Shute, dail, Potatoes.
- Shute, dail, Potatoes.
- Shute, dail, Potatoes.
- Shute, dail, Potatoes.

Windsor Castle Floodlit For Festival



As part of the Festival of Britain celebrations, Windsor Castle is now nightly floodlit and presents a beautiful sight, as this picture vividly illustrates.—AP Photograph.

NZ Govt Stops HK Company From Taking Over Ship

Wellington, May 7.

The New Zealand Government today refused to grant a permit for the sale of an old steamer, the 4,000-ton Arahura, to a Hongkong firm, for fear the vessel might fall into Chinese Communist hands. It was the Government's second such intervention in a month.

Captain M. L. Gaggino of the Hongkong firm of Hammond and Gaggino, arranged last month for the purchase of the Arahura from the Union Steamship Company. The Government ruled against the sale and ordered the Arahura taken to sea and sunk by Air Force bombs.—Associated Press.

An official of Messrs Hammond and Gaggino this morning confirmed the New Zealand Government's action.

The official explained that the action was not specifically directed at the company's purchase of the vessel. He said that Messrs Hammond and Gaggino first purchased the mv Heather from a New Zealand firm some three months ago and about two in this latter company bought the Arahura. Permission had then been given by the New Zealand Government to have the Arahura towed back to Hongkong where it was intended to be sold to a British registered firm here for scrap. The transaction had already been completed and the money paid for the vessel.

But before the company actually took action to tow the Arahura back to Hongkong, Messrs Hammond and Gaggino had a contract to ship a quantity of foodstuffs to Kobe for the United Nations forces in Korea. The towing ship, the mv Heather, was dispatched to transport the foodstuffs and the company intended to fetch the vessel back after the delivery of the consignment by the Heather.

In the meantime, the official explained, a firm in Hongkong had completed negotiations for

the purchase of five other vessels in New Zealand. The New Zealand Government, fearing these vessels might eventually fall into the hands of the Chinese Communists, intervened and passed special regulations presenting the sailing of the ships. When the mv Heather returned to Wellington to tow the Arahura to Hongkong, Messrs Hammond and Gaggino found that the Government exercised the same power and stopped the ship from leaving the country.

Divorce Made Absolute

At the Supreme Court this morning, the Chief Justice, Sir Gerard Howe, pronounced absolute a decree nisi granted Mrs. Nancy Joyce Kew, of 21 Seymour Road, in her petition for the dissolution of her marriage to Mr. Albert Edward Kew, of St. Joseph's Building, on the ground of adultery with an unknown woman.

The decree nisi was granted on February 3 last. Mr. S. V. Gittins, instructed by Mr. P. C. Woo, appeared for the petitioner in the original application.

Britain And Arms Embargo

(Continued from Page 1)

ing by, cautioned the delegate, "Mum's the word."

However, the resolution was understood to include the following provisions:

- The Committee should agree that "additional measures" are needed to meet aggression and note that, while a number of countries have taken steps to deny aid to the Communists, extension of this denial would help the United Nations to end aggression.
- All countries should embargo arms, ammunition, implements of war, atomic energy materials, petroleum and items useful in the production of arms, ammunition or implements of war to any areas controlled by either Communist China or North Korea.
- The United Nations should recommend that every country determine which of its exports fall within the embargo and apply controls to make it effective.
- All countries should co-operate to make the embargo effective and prevent its circumvention through such devices as trans-shipment or re-export.—United Press.

Thai Mission In Singapore

Singapore, May 7. A Thai Military Mission, headed by Lieutenant-General De J. Depradit, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Thai Army, arrived here today to study British Army methods of training and administration.

The Mission, totalling seven officers, is expected to stay four days.—Reuter.

WEDEMAYER WANTS TO RETIRE

San Francisco, May 7. Lieutenant-General Albert Wedemeyer, whose long secret report on Korea was released only last week, said on Monday he had asked for retirement from the Army.

The commander of the Sixth Army and veteran of 30 years of military service would make no other comment than that his retirement request was now "going through official channels."—United Press.

PC Dies From Wound

Police Constable 1181 Lam Shui-chang, who shot and wounded himself at the barracks at the Upper Level Police Station yesterday, died at 7.45 this morning—at the Queen Mary Hospital.

PC Lam Shui-chang, who had recently been transferred from the Central to the Upper Level Police Station, was in charge of the armoury. He shot and wounded himself yesterday when he failed to find a revolver he was taken to the Queen Mary Hospital with a bullet in his throat.

Ben Gurion's U.S. Tour

Knoxville, Tennessee, May 7. The Israeli Prime Minister, David Ben Gurion, said his country would ultimately compete with the United States in humanitarian developments such as the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA).

The white-haired Premier climaxed his one-day tour of the TVA installations in this area with an address before about 200 Jewish leaders. He said he would take back to Israel a great lesson which all peoples should learn from the TVA—the message of what can be done by humanity and scientific achievement. He added amid laughter and cheers: "We are going to compete with you."

Representatives Howard Baker and Albert Gore promised substantial bipartisan support of Israel's request for a \$150,000,000 grant in aid.

Premier Ben Gurion will travel to Muscle Shoals, Alabama, on Monday to view the TVA installations there before returning to Washington.—United Press.

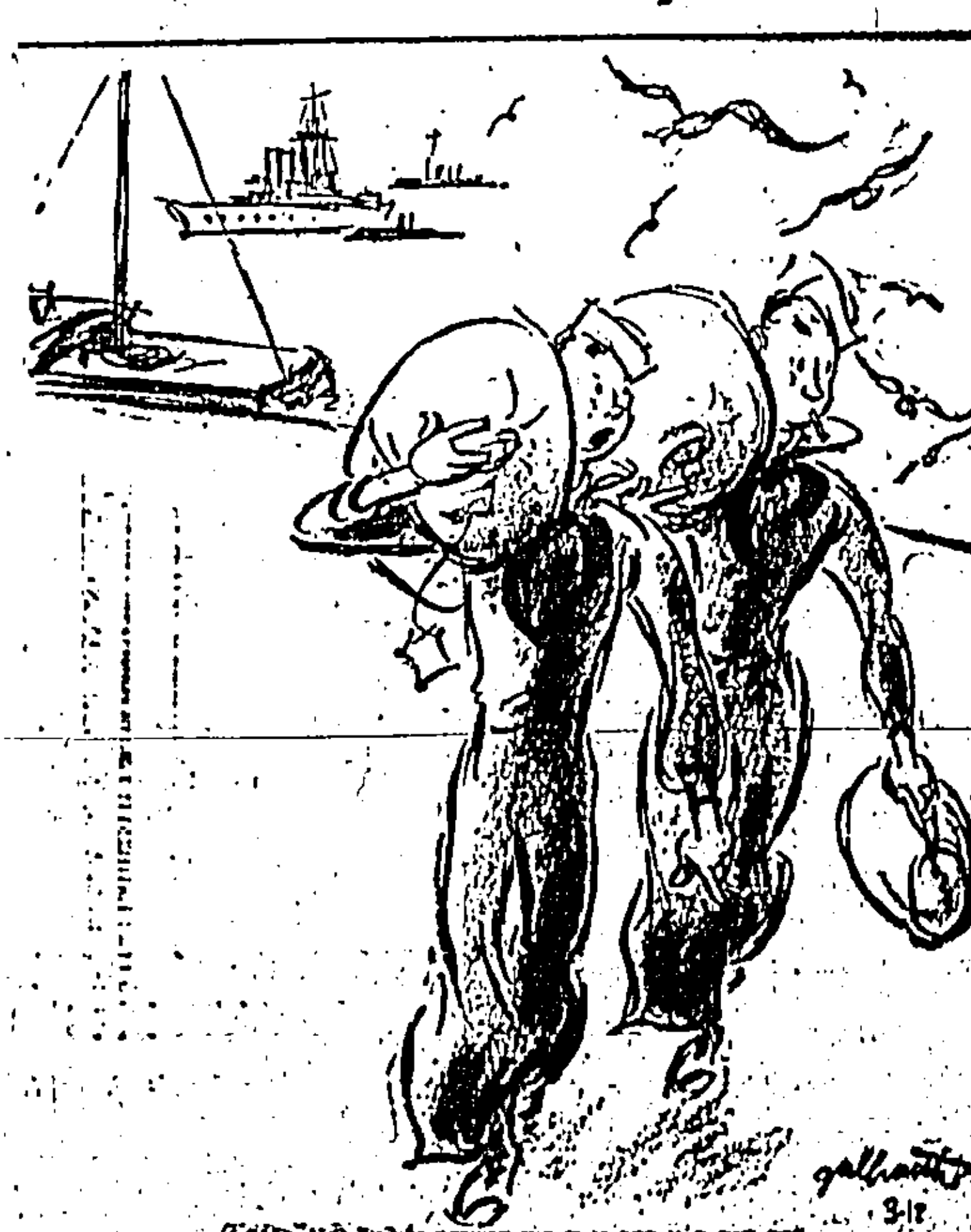
Cordell Hull Seriously Ill

Washington, May 7. The former Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, is in precarious condition at the Naval Medical Center at nearby Bethesda. He was admitted to the hospital on Saturday. He is nearly 80-years-old.—Associated Press.

Earthquake Kills 1,000 People

San Salvador, May 7. The Government announced officially today that the number of dead in the town of Jucupa alone has risen to 1,000 as a result of the earthquake which shook the country on Sunday.—United Press.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Now that we're going home, how can I explain to Edna about that 'Maude' tattooed on my arm?"

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Thousands of enthusiastic movie-goers stormed the Queen's Theatre over the week-end to see MGRS Technicolour "Kiss of the Blood" which is now in its third week. Picture shows the striking display which has attracted much attention.